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PRESS EDITION

Released for papers published on SUNDAY, APRIL 28th, 1918, and thereafter.

WAR WORK

OF

WOMEN IN COLLEGES

No. 2

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April. 1918

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1918

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Committee on Public Information April 29, 1918.
Division on Woman's War Work.

In the brochure released on April 28 by the Division on Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information, entitled War Work of Women in Colleges, No. 2, a statement is made on page four that a summer course for officers to serve in the health department in the Women's Division of the Industrial Section Service, will be given at a prominent woman's college. It is requested that this statement should not be construed to mean that such officers will serve in the Woman's Branch of the Ordnance Department at Washington. They will be placed in munitions plants, employed by the plants, and not by the Government. On page 20 under Social Service work, the sentence "welfare supervisors of women workers in munition plants," should be interpreted to mean women who have had specialized industrial experience rather than general experience in social service.

On page 21, line 28, the reference to telegraph operators to the Chief Signal Office, should be changed to telephone operators, and should read: "Telephone operators, abroad, refer to Chief Signal Office, 1327 F St." etc.

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WAR WORK OF WOMEN IN COLLEGES.

The Division on Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information published in January, 1918, a brochure entitled "War Work of Women in Colleges." This second brochure, published in April, contains supplementary information. It is not in any way a complete survey of the college war work of the country, but is a reportorial account of news which has been sent to this division. The fact that some colleges are not mentioned does not mean that they are not carrying on extensive war activities. Distinctive features have been taken from such letters and collegiate publications as have been received to suggest useful lines of work, and thus be of service to students and colleges. In the first brochure a description was given of how the colleges met the war emergency, of college war courses, student war activities, and the employment of college-trained women. This second brochure contains an additional account.

COLLEGE WAR COURSES.

Smith College is offering for the second semester a course on individual and abnormal psychology in relation to mental reconstruction. This is intended to train students already fitted by other courses in the department for work in connection with the reeducation of disabled soldiers. Reed College, Portland, Oreg., began in March a special course of training for reconstruction aides as outlined by the Surgeon General. Reconstruction aides are women employed by the War Department to give remedial exercises to wounded soldiers in hospitals and other sanitary formations of the Army. The statement from Reed College reads:

> The course comprises instruction in anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, posture, theory of bandaging, corrective gymnastics, and other remedial exercises. Applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 40 years. In the words of the Surgeon General, they must be capable of demonstrating team play, as it is essential that this new force have a standard and morale of the highest order. On this spirit, more than on any other thing, will the physical reeducation of returned soldiers depend. Through an arrangement with the Red Cross, Dr. Bertha Stuart, head of the Department of Physical Education for Women at Reed College, is now in France for the study of European institutions and the rehabilitation of wounded men. In the meantime, the first course of training is starting at Portland, where Reed College has the cooperation of hospitals and orthopedic surgeons.

The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy is introducing a new course in curative occupations and recreations. The course is designed to train professional workers to deal with wounded and handicapped soldiers. Lectures at the school will cover the administration of public charitable institutions, medical problems in relation to social work, the psychopathic principles in occupational and

recreational treatment, and social pathology. The technical courses will cover those problems of recreation which have a curative value and such departments of handwork as weaving, cement work, and brushmaking.

The Utah Agricultural College has organized many extra sections in work of farm tractors, and one section is composed of girls. Washington State College is offering an 11-weeks course in agriculture for women in order to assist in solving imperative war problems in farm work. A four-years combined agricultural and home economics course was offered for the first time at Iowa State College this fall. This was necessitated by the increasing number of women who are becoming farm owners and managers. At the University of Utah, every man in the university is required to devote an hour three times a week to military training, and every woman the same amount of time to Red Cross work.

Dr. Kristine Mann, director of the health clinic for industrial women in New York City, has asked one of the prominent women's colleges to establish a summer course for officers to serve in the health department in the women's division of the Industrial Section Service of the Ordnance Department. From 20 to 30 such officers to look after the health of women employed in arsenals and other ordnance plants will be needed by next fall. One of the medical colleges is contemplating, at Dr. Mann's suggestion, a course of this kind to turn out "doctors of industrial health" after two years' training.

Food Administration Commends College Response.

Colleges and universities which were not already giving courses in home economics were stimulated to do so during the second semester by the telegram which was sent on January 15 to college presidents by Mr. Hoover:

We need help all college women in stimulating conservation throughout country. Imperative to secure largest possible number well-informed people to assist in presenting food situation and methods which Food Administration is devising to meet it. Are all your women students receiving instruction insuring intelligent cooperation with Food Administration? Are you offering emergency courses which will enable some or all women graduating this year to be of special service? Would you welcome outlines and suggestions? Please reply telegram.

As the result of the splendid response from the colleges, and their declaration of cooperation, Mr. Hoover sent to the heads of all institutions:

The United States Food Administration welcomes the American college as a comrade in its fight against famine. The college man has been a surprise to the Nation. Without him the American Army, now in the making, would have been a different army. The Food Administration believes that this miracle of the schools is to be repeated. It believes that the college woman may take an equal part in winning the war.

There will be food enough for us and for the Allies if it can be properly distributed and used; but this involves many different problems. The greatest of these is the enlightenment of the people. If the American people can only know the truth about the situation, the food war will be won. But the science of food is intricate, and it is to be mastered only by prolonged study and by trained minds. It is therefore a fit topic for college instruction. And if there are to be those who know the subject in such a way as to be able to instruct the people, the college must teach, and the students must study, this subject. If there are those who deny the propriety of such collegiate instruction, it can only be

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replied that the American college can do nothing more worthy of its traditions and of its professions than to help in saving civilization.

The Food Administration regrets that it so long delayed its appeal to the colleges. The simple truth is that their readiness and ability to render assistance were underestimated. And yet it is not too late. It is still possible this year for every college woman in America to acquire the foundation facts regarding the food situation, so that she will not only live her own life rightly but will lead others to do the same. It is still possible for a large proportion of these women to learn much regarding the nutritive values of various forms of food so that they may teach and give helpful counsel.

As an aid to the colleges not already doing these things three courses have been planned. Outlines of these are being prepared by competent authorities chosen from Government departments and from some of the leading institutions of learning. It is the intention to mail each week these outlines with appropriate references and the freshest available information. It is not expected that these courses will take the place of similar and perhaps more extensive ones given in institutions which maintain departments of home economics. Even in these, however, it may be found that the outlines contain material that can be incorporated profitably into such established courses.

The first course will give the history and the organization of the Food Administration, its purposes and policies, as well as the most important facts regarding the world food situation. These are the things essential to an intelligent public opinion at this time. It is therefore confidently hoped that all colleges can find a place for it, and that it may be offered in such a manner that every woman student will be enrolled in it. There is no reason why men students should not be admitted.

The Food Administration will be sincerely grateful to every educational institution that will lend a hand in this world crisis. It will render all possible assistance in every endeavor to make highly effective the proposed instruction. Those who are in charge of the Food Administration permit themselves the new pleasure of comradeship in arms with the educational institutions of America.

Great Variety in Courses Offered.

"Community Centers and Democracy" is the title of the new national service course at Columbia University, New York City. This course is open to both men and women. It is the first one to be given in response to the campaign for the school as a community center that is being carried on by the Council of National Defense and the Bureau of Education. The university is giving these courses to train the student to be of aid in assisting the official machinery of the Council of National Defense to reach into the smallest communities, to mobilize and make available the efforts of the people for the prosecution of the war. One of the speakers of the course will be Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, representing the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She will speak on Woman's Work in the Community; the function of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in sending messages from the Government to women in stimulating patriotic service; and the supplying of women with a channel for the effective prosecution of war work and other national service.

Changes in the attitude of the college girl toward the curriculum and her preparation for war service while in college are indicated in an account of war-time education at the University of Chicago, which appeared in the Daily Maroon, of February 27:

The following is a statement prepared by Dean Talbot's office concerning preparation to be done by women during the war and after. There are two great problems: (1) Changes in education growing out of the immediate needs to help win the war; (2) changes growing out of the prospective demands on women for reconstruction after the war.

Courses for Paid and Unpaid Workers.

I. Courses to fit women during the war to help win the war—in paid positions.

(*a*) For the college student:

(1) There is already a great demand for young women trained in recreation technique. For these positions, which pay from $65 to $100 a month, there is need of sufficient knowledge of anatomy and physiology to make them safe directors of recreational activities among girls and children. With this they should have some knowledge of child psychology and they should be given the technique of games, dances, dramatics, etc. They can be used in positions in which they have the help of an older woman who holds a protective position, they can work among surroundings suitable for young women; and they can, after some experience, pass on to situations and responsibilities of a more serious character.

(2) There is an increasing demand for industrial welfare workers. They should be more mature than the recreation workers discussed under *a* (1), but many of our students with some additional training could qualify. They should have such courses as the labor course, the economic history course, the industrial, public, and personal hygiene, and some institutional management (canteen work).

(3) With the assumption of greater centralization in the control of industry, the quality of inspectional work will rise. Already the Child Labor Division of the Children's Bureau is demanding a new type of factory inspector. The Food Inspection Service will offer opportunities for women, as will also the Public Health Service. The first should be trained in labor problems and in industrial hygiene; the second in food analysis and bacteriology; and the third in hygiene, housing, and social and economic conditions.

(*b*) For mature students—e. g., those who have had teaching experience or women who have been married:

(1) Protective "scout" work, police women. There is a great opportunity in "protective" or "scout" work. Mr. Hoben's course on juvenile delinquency, the child and the State, the social treatment of crime, and abnormal psychology are among the courses that would be useful. Some evening practice work could be provided.

(2) Canteen work. Hostess Hut work. For this, the study of institutional management, the buying of food, serving, and the preparation of food in large quantities will be necessary, together with a fine social sense.

(3) Reconstruction work in reclaimed areas.

II. Courses to train women to help win the war—in unpaid positions. These would include first aid and other Red Cross work, food conservation and control, and any training which would enable young women to speak and write and otherwise cooperate intelligently in directing public opinion and performing the duties of citizens.

III. Looking toward the coming of peace.

(*a*) There will probably be a change in the general attitude toward woman's work, because of, among other things—

(1) The number of women whose husbands will have been killed or maimed.

(2) The probable reduction in the so-called leisure class, due to taxation.

(3) The Russian Revolution and such other revolutionary movements as develop.

(4) The extension of suffrage to women.

(*b*) The college woman should, from the beginning of her course, recognize the probability of becoming self-supporting, and should lay stress on such training as equips for paid work. Punctuality, regularity, definiteness, responsibility, are to be sought. Each student should take herself in hand and develop a sense of responsibility and acquire through practice the power of rendering efficient service.

(*c*) All students should prepare for citizenship, and should therefore take courses in economics, government, and personal and social hygiene as preparation for life under a new international order. For women, courses in the sciences that underlie the selection and preparation of food and the care of children in the home and in the school should be selected, so far as possible, in groups as preparation for later training as inspectors, visiting nurses, visiting teachers, and research workers in the physical and biological field.

Women students desiring to plan their future work along any of the lines suggested are invited to confer with Dean Talbot in her office in Cobb Hall.

COLLEGE WAR WORK.

Many colleges have started their war gardens, which will be continued during the summer by units of girl farmers. The plan of such units is described in the first bulletin of college war work published by the Division on Woman's War Work. Red Cross work is actively done in every school. The home economics departments of universities and colleges have done a considerable amount of research work and investigated market conditions for the Food Administration. The regular laboratory work includes problems in the preparation of new and less-well-known food materials, such as soy beans and barley flour, also problems in wheat and sugar substitution. Home-demonstration agents are being trained in these departments who will be of inestimable help in conservation work during the summer.

In New York the Barnard College Central War Relief Committee has opened a war hut on Riverside Drive. The purpose of this hut is to fill the want of Y. M. C. A. service for soldiers near the university, and to serve food at low cost. All the work is done by Barnard girls. It is financed by contributions of money by the Barnard faculty, alumnæ, and friends.

The Columbia University Committee on Woman's War Work is doing immense amount of placement of women in industry, besides suggesting many lines of vocational education. An account of their work is taken from the Columbia University News of March 8:

The women of Columbia University have made their war work hum during the last week or so. Miss Virginia Newcomb, secretary of the Columbia Women's War Work Committee, says that recent requests for workers have ranged from the demand of a submarine manufacturing company which never before had employed women to the request of those directing a community pageant. The former wanted four women to visit the homes of all laborers who did not report for work and render aid to their families, whereas the latter sent in a call for an expert in theatrical makeup.

This committee is making a systematic effort to enlist women in agriculture. It is trying to show them the advantage of taking courses offered by the department of extension teaching and a course which has been started at Farmingdale by the New York State School of Agriculture. In a very few weeks, Miss Newcomb says, another group of college women will go up to the farm headquarters at Mount Kisco, N. Y. The house there accommodates 75 women. It is usually two-thirds full. Owners of large estates who are in need of help send in calls each day for workers. Women are sent to the estates in the requisite numbers.

College women are enrolled for agriculture every day in the committee's headquarters at Philosophy Hall. Places are found for them by the Woman's Land Army of America. They act variously as supervisors of large camps, leaders of small camps, agriculturists, chauffeurs, chief dietitians, etc. Those who wish can offer their land, their automobiles and other equipment, in addition to their services.

Miss Newcomb says that literally thousands of workers, most of them volunteers serving without pay, have been supplied by the committee within the last year. An effort has been made to enroll everybody who ever had anything to do with Columbia. In addition, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Smith, and Vassar have sent names of their graduates for enrollment here. Whenever a call for workers comes from any part of the country it is communicated to registrants in that section. These calls have been extremely varied. Women supplied by the committee are now inspecting exports to see that no supplies go to the enemy. Persons who wish to do volunteer work can get an opportunity through the committee in any part of the country. Many have been sent abroad. In

certain kinds of work the demand always exceeds the supply. Engineering firms are ready to take more women "draftsmen" than are now available. Feminine chemists are sought out of proportion to the supply at hand.

Western College's Report Typical.

A typical report of the war work which college girls are conducting throughout the country is the following account sent from the University of Wisconsin:

Immediately after the university opened in September Mrs. Mathews, recognizing the need of such an organization, called to her office the presidents of the Self Government Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Women's Athletic Association. The plans for the Women Students' War Work Council were roughly drafted, and the following committees appointed: University Council of Defense, Regulation of Student Activities, Emergency War Work, Red Cross, Publicity. The Self-Government Association called a meeting for the purpose of presenting a patriotic program, and a thousand girls turned out to the rally and to the subsequent support of the work.

The University Council of Defense has a committee of seven working under the County Council of Defense. Through this group $12,000 was subscribed by the women of the university to the Second Liberty Loan. The Committee on the Regulation of Student Activities has had a wide field in which to work. Its report at the patriotic rally contained the resolutions that dressing be made as simple as possible and that all formal dances be discontinued until after the war. Both of these were passed, with the added resolution that the latter be sent as a suggestion to the Inter-Fraternity Council. This committee was also influential in having the annual "Junior Prom" abolished this year.

The Emergency War Work Committee has the following report: (1) They have sent to Camps Custer, Grant, and MacArthur to brighten the Y. M. C. A. buildings pennants, posters, pillows, and Victrola records. (2) Every week they have sent to University of Wisconsin men in the camps copies of the Daily Cardinal, which is published by the student body. (3) They have collected throughout the city 500 copies of magazines a week. (4) They have placed in each woman's rooming house a box into which the girls are to drop at least 10 pennies a month each, for the support of war orphans. (5) Arrangements have been made in Madison for Christmas parties to be given by 15 organizations to poor children and for money to be raised for Christmas dinners. (6) They have supervised the making of hospital and joke books. (7) They have published and sold 2,000 copies of an attractive book of war-time recipes at 10 cents apiece. The profits were enough to meet the expenses of the committee for the year.

The Red Cross is organized under the Madison Chapter and is conducted every afternoon except Saturday from 2 to 5. A special organization or class has charge on each day, so that a competitive spirit is felt as regards the number of girls and the work accomplished. The Publicity Committee conducts its work through posters and articles in the Daily Cardinal.

All the Collegiate Alumnae Bureaus of Occupation report a greater amount of interest in vocational education in the colleges. The report from Cornell University says: "The Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Recommendation will particularly emphasize this year ways by which women may best do their share at this time. Lecturers from large manufacturing concerns who have tried the plan of placing young women in positions heretofore held by men, speakers who are acquainted with the field for women and are acknowledged leaders therein, also leaders in our biggest economic war measures campaign, will afford an excellent opportunity for young women to learn what is expected of them and what their opportunities are."

WAR WORK DURING THE SUMMER.

Besides the extensive cultivation of college war gardens during the summer, other plans have been made to turn the energy of col-

lege girls into patriotic work. A new summer school will be established at Vassar College, known as the training camp for nurses. This camp will open June 24 and continue until September 13. It will be under the auspices of the Council of National Defense and the Red Cross.

"Just as Plattsburgh was the beginning of a system to train educated men for the higher positions of military life in the shortest possible time, so the Vassar Camp is the first scientific attempt to fit educated women as quickly as possible to officer the nursing profession," is the statement of the publicity department of the camp. "The Vassar idea is the equivalent of the Plattsburgh system. It is designed to overcome the shortage of nurses that now confronts the country, when 12,000 scientifically trained women are needed for every million soldiers, when our Allies are calling on America for trained women to officer their hospitals, and when the public-health standards for the country are menaced by new working and living conditions and the growing scarcity of doctors and nurses." Further:

The three months at the camp will eliminate the "drudge period" of the nurses' training, doing away with much of the manual labor and elementary instruction, thus permitting the student to step right into advanced hospital work to complete her training for the "Registered Nurse" degree. The trustees have not only turned over the four large quadrangle dormitories for instruction purposes, but they have also made every effort to insure the physical comfort of the new students. The college farm will supply fresh vegetables and milk, and full maid service will be continued. In addition, the undergraduates have interested themselves in the newcomers so much that they have agreed to leave their rooms entirely furnished with all the knick-knacks and comforts to make the "campers" feel at home. There will be a number of scholarships allowing students to take the course entirely without expense. One alumna of Vassar, for example, has offered to pay the tuition and maintenance fees of some younger woman. The regular fees will amount to $95, which will cover everything, tuition, board, lodging, and laundry—less than a woman could live on in her own home for the same period.

The dean of the camp is Herbert E. Mills, professor of economics at Vassar; Dr. C. E. Winslow, of Yale University, will be professor of bacteriology and hygiene; Miss Florence Sabin, Johns Hopkins, anatomy and physiology; Prof. Margaret Washburn, Vassar, psychology; Dr. Wm. H. Park, New York Department of Health, bacteriology; Prof. Helen Pope, Carnegie Institute, dietetics. Anyone who wishes information as to the camp or the opportunities for nurses should write the Recruiting Committee, 106 East Fifty-second Street, New York City, or address Dean Mills, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Students' Influence in Home Community.

The Food Administration courses in food conservation, which were adopted during the second semester in all colleges where such courses were not already in the curriculum, are expected to have a great influence on the work of college girls during the summer. Miss Ida Tarbell, head of the Food Administration Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, states that through these emergency food courses hundreds of young women in all parts of the United States will gain knowledge of the food situation and the ways in which the Government is trying to meet it.

"When these girls go home for the summer," says Miss Tarbell, "they will be prepared to act as instructors and crusaders in the matter of intelligent and consistent food conservation. What they will do will depend on their individual temperaments and abilities.

Some may be able to go out and convert whole communities, others will only be able to influence opinion and practice in their own homes. Through the summer they can all be at work in their different communities preaching conservation as those can who really know the need and really understand the means."

Herbert Hoover sent the following letter to departments of home economics in the colleges and universities:

The United States Food Administration recognizes the excellent work that is being done by the department of home economics in the colleges and universities. Thousands of young women are being prepared to grapple with the problems concerned with food and the home. Graduates of these departments will find themselves called to places of usefulness far surpassing in number and responsibility anything heretofore thought possible. Issues that demand the rarest talent and the highest scientific training await their attention. This splendid army of specially trained young women is counted on by the Food Administration to give willing and effective service.

The place of the college girl as a war worker in the home community during the summer is indicated by opinions from other sources. Mississippi Industrial Institute and College suggests "that war-savings societies according to approved plans by Government Bulletin 145 be organized immediately in all colleges for the purpose of giving the students information and actual experience in the work. As soon as vacation begins all college men and women should band themselves together in their communities to form a nucleus for a war-saving society, and develop and carry on the movement. If the society has already been organized in the community, the college student should affiliate, cooperate, and make their influence so felt that they shall become a power in the movement."

Lindenwood College, in St. Charles, Mo., reports: "Inasmuch as every State in the Union is represented in this college, and girls come from the farm, little towns, and cities, it was recently decided that a great opportunity to prepare girls for war work in their home communities was being overlooked. By the new 'military system' not one girl will leave the college in May who is not prepared to teach the making of war garments and surgical dressings. The journalism and English classes are studying the war information series, and three times a week talks based on this material are delivered by the students in chapel."

Colorado's "Flying Squadron"—Other Student Work.

An illustration of what college girls did last summer in war work is the story of the "Flying Squadron" of the University of Colorado and State Teachers' College. Miss Alcyon Robinson, secretary of the committee, sends the following account:

In the spring of 1917 some of the University of Colorado girls were anxious to do something practical as well as patriotic. We were impressed by the need for food conservation. The prospects of labor shortage on farms and in the orchards on the western slope led us to organize with the central idea to "fly" to the help of the State orchardists whose crops have so often in the past gone to waste for lack of pickers. Pessimists were rampant, of course, and said that college-bred girls could not do hard work, but we came back at them with observations on our gymnastic department for women. If we could play baseball, have track meets, and climb mountains we could certainly climb ladders and pick cherries. By June, 24 counties were represented by 125 University and

Teachers' College women. The Weld County squadron picked gooseberries, strawberries, and cherries. The flying squadron gave canning demonstrations to farmers' wives and in the small towns around Greeley. They secured fruit picking through the county labor exchange. In the cherry season we went out to Senter's 1,000-acre cherry orchard south of the city. Here we camped for 10 days and picked about 6,000 pounds of cherries. We found that overalls were the safety first plank in the cherry picking program. The work was hard at first, but we throve on Colorado sun and air.

As I look back over the summer three things stand out clearly: First, we have proved that college women are equal to the task of harvesting fruit; second, not only were our canning and drying demonstrations successful in teaching the women the latest methods of canning and drying, but also brought the college and rural communities into mutually beneficial relations; third, the usefulness of the organization is assured, so long as labor shortage is increased by enlisting and drafting men.

At the University of Nebraska, Miss Maude Wilson reports:

The only organized effort which we have made to use college girls during the summer was in canning. During the latter part of the school year we held a school of instruction open to all the university girls, at which time we gave three-hour lessons on cold-pack canning. This was preceded by three general lectures on food conservation. The attendance was 260. At that time we asked the girls to pledge themselves to teach others this manner of canning. One hundred and twenty-five responded to the pledge. The names of these conservation food volunteers were supplied to every organization attempting food conservation work, such as the suffrage thrift clubs and the National League for Patriotic Service, and a great many of the girls acted as local group leaders working under the supervision of the garden supervisor. A number of them were used at Chautauquas and fairs. In all cases their services were given free of charge.

Students at Flora MacDonald College, Red Springs, N. C., picked a large field of cotton to earn money for war funds.

COLLEGE WOMEN IN WAR WORK ABROAD.

Some colleges are supporting a social worker in France, usually a graduate member of the college. Almost every group of undergraduate college girls, besides the alumnæ groups, is supporting French and Belgian orphans. Two women's colleges—Smith and Wellesley—have organized relief units of college women for work abroad. The following account of the Wellesley Unit is taken from the Wellesley College News of March 7, 1918:

The Wellesley Unit is ready for foreign service. As a result of the careful sifting by the Wellesley war service committee of about 100 candidates for the Wellesley Unit in France a choice has finally been made of the following members: Prof.. Margaret H. Jackson, of the Italian department of Wellesley; Grace Bissell, 1901; Sarah Burrowes, 1894; Mabelle Phillips, 1900; Alice Walmsley, 1906; Harriet Root, 1907; Mary Whiting, 1908; and Ruth Lindsay, 1915. It is greatly hoped that Dr. Louise Taylor-Jones, 1896, whose work in establishing a baby hospital in Serbia under the American Red Cross is widely known, may go as head of the unit, but this hope can not be announced except as a probability. With this group will go one Radcliffe member, Miss Carolyn Bully.

Adherence to the general demand of the Red Cross, with which the unit is directly affiliated, for "doctors, nurses, and social workers," was the final determining factor in the choice of the fortunate eight members. Efficiency and versatility of a high grade in the qualifications of the remaining 90 candidates leaves an encouraging promise of keeping the standard of succeeding groups steadily at the mark set by the first unit, whose term of service is for six months at least.

The united qualifications of the present group make a splendidly balanced unit, whether judged by Red Cross demands or those of general utility. With Dr. Louise Taylor-Jones it will comprise one physician whose specialty is children's diseases, two trained nurses, an expert dietitian, a practical farmer, an institutional manager, and an experienced social worker, while all of the group have had incidental equipment in social work, French, motor driving and repairing, civic service, Red Cross first aid, or some other generally useful training. Prof. Margaret Jackson brings to the unit her wide experience in continental life and her command of French and Italian. Born in Italy and living in France the first 15 years of her life, she will be especially valuable in interpreting the unit to peasant France and France to the unit.

Dr. Taylor-Jones's work in Serbia has been often described. Besides her Wellesley degree she is an M. S. of Columbia University and a graduate of Johns Hopkins. She is an authority on her specialty, infant feeding, and is a practicing physician and medical inspector in the Washington (D. C.) schools. Grace Bissell was graduated in 1912 from St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and has also had experience in private nursing. In addition to her nursing experience as a graduate of the New York City Hospital in 1912, Sarah Burrowes brings to the unit former training in France as a Red Cross worker during 1916–17, when she spent the year at the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly. She has been visiting nurse and social worker in Montclair and is at present a member of the sanitary corps in Charlotte, N. C. Mabelle Phillips, 1900, was graduated from the New York School of Philanthropy in 1904 and later worked under the New York Charity Organization Society. Alice Walmsley, 1906, whom many will remember as the one time manager of the Wellesley Inn, has a varied experience to offer. She has managed a Y.M.C.A. restaurant in Manila, has been a resident worker at Dennison House, manager of Simmons College dormitories, and is at present social visitor in connection with the factory of the Dennison Manufacturing Co.

Harriet Root is expected to be "handy man" owing to her wide practical experience. She can drive and repair a car, paint buildings, and run a typewriter. After a course in agriculture at the Ohio State University she successfully managed a 120-acre farm. She has also done volunteer work with the Associated Charities of Ohio and with the juvenile court of Lorraine, Ohio.

Mary Whiting is a graduate of the department of home economics of Simmons College and has taught domestic science for nine years. Ruth Lindsay has been private secretary to the president of Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. She will take charge of the secretarial work for the unit.

It has been definitely decided that the work of the unit will be among the repatries in camps established in central, southern, and western France, where daily some 600 refugees arrive from the evacuated districts or from captivity in Germany.

Ethel Sullivan, Wellesley 1905, now with the children's bureau of the Red Cross in Paris, gives a brief description of that work: "Most of our work is done with the repatries—children who are so sick or so weakened by their captivity in Germany that the Fatherland has no use for them. They are being sent back in great convoys, in some places 1,000 a day, and although they are a burden, France welcomes them with open arms. They are fed, warmed, cleaned, and given homes, and if they are sick the Red Cross gives them the services of skilled doctors, nurses, and dentists."

Work of Smith College Unit.

The Smith College Unit, which went to France in 1917, has been taken over by the Red Cross. The following account is taken from a report of the unit, sent by the secretary-treasurer:

There are a number of societies in the devastated areas of northern France whose function is emergency relief. The Smith College Unit is not one of them. Our families for the most part are not the refugees, but those who clung to their homes during the German occupation, and returned to their

ruins after the German retreat. In other words, poorly as they may be housed, they all managed to save something. It goes without saying that this clientele, independent, shrewd, self-respecting, constitutes a different problem from the submerged tenth which is more likely to be the field of the social worker at home. The Smith Unit is new to its job. But it had a leader who had worked with the French Government before, and who had thought deeply on the course which the unit should pursue. It is a direct result of her plan that the South Unit have became peddlers, hucksters, and ragpickers in the villages of the Somme. Our traveling store, laden with tinware, pots, pans, clothing, and farm implements, is no less a joy to the countryside than to us. No sooner does it honk its way into a village than women and children besiege it. If there are soldiers, as there are in many of our villages, they come, too.

We have been asked to sell the clothes from off our backs, but we have drawn the line at that.

When after investigation we feel that a mother is too poor to outfit all her ragged children with clothes and sabots, we follow a system of credit and exchange. If the mother has the time and the knowledge, we give out to her sewing and knitting and pay a fixed price for the work. We have already between 30 and 40 women thus employed and already need an assistant in this department to extend the work.

Another service we are trying to render in reducing costs and fostering trade is the opening of a chain of grocery stores. In nearly every village there is some one who had a little epicerie before the war. They have neither the capital nor the courage to begin again. To them we sell staples, canned goods, tea, and coffee, below cost and usually on the installment plan. It is not without advice and counsel from the officials of the Government that we have launched our campaign. Their comments have been most interesting. Outwardly, at least, they approve of us heartily, saying that promiscuous giving would be the ruin of the peasants. From mayors and school-teachers we hear the same spontaneous advice: "Do not give, but sell." It has doubtless been easier for us to do this because the Belgian Relief Commission followed the same methods with our villages during the German occupation. Food was sold, but "very cheap."

Our children's work is the first to be undertaken in the devastated area. Picture to yourselves communities which have had no schools for three years, some of which still have none. There are no schoolhouses; Government barracks and dilapidated dwellings take their place. Naturally school furniture is lacking. Worst of all, the spirit of camaraderie and play has been stifled by the horrors of war. In almost no household is there a father; often the mother also has been taken, and always the older brothers and sisters are "avec les Boches."

Village Life—Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

Our medical staff of two doctors and three nurses is busy seven days and some nights every week. Malnutrition and lack of sanitation are responsible for most of the ills which they treat. A large part of their time is necessarily spent in follow-up and prophylactic work, which of course overlaps into social service.

There remains the friendly visiting in which humor and pathos are so strangely blended. One becomes accustomed, alas! to the poor hovels, and to the tale of medieval enslaving which Germany practiced here. But when a white-capped, trembling mother tells you of her daughter, just 17, so lovely, with curls so thick that when she went to Ham to market everyone turned to look at her, taken as slaves used to be taken in Africa—the scene lives before your eyes. She shows you the picture of Charmante at her first communion; of the neighbors of the village (a picture which she tore out of its frame on the night of her flight); of one son, a prisonnier civil; of another, a soldier who has died. Besides the pictures, she has saved some tiny cups which hang on the wall. She takes one down, dusts it, telling how she found them in the ruins on her return. "I am fortunate," she says. For those cups she would not take a fortune. They belonged to Charmante, of whom she has heard nothing since the night the soldiers dragged her away.

One wonders, in the midst of the common misery, how the bereaved mothers keep their reason, or care what happens next. But they have always the hope of the unannounced return of their loved ones. One of their requests which is

hardest to refuse is for extra beds and covers against that return. It must be, too, that a disaster so universal has a steadying effect. On a smaller scale, the life of the village, its work, its gossip, its petty unkindness, and its neighborliness continue as of old. That we may stimulate the normal living conditions of our 16 villages is the aim of the Smith College Unit in the Somme.

For a Bryn Mawr Relief Unit, the War Council at Bryn Mawr College has substituted a Bryn Mawr Service Corps. This corps consists of individual alumnæ and former students of Bryn Mawr who are trained and willing to undertake war relief and reconstruction work abroad and whose expenses will be met from a special fund raised for this purpose. To support a service corps of 10 or 15 people, the college and alumnæ associations are planning to raise $30,000 to $50,000 yearly. The advantages of the service corps over the unit are that it enables a college with a small group of alumnæ to place anyone applying for service abroad in the position and country where there is the greatest need and for which she can do the best work, without waiting for definite funds to be raised. It is a more flexible form of organization. The Friends Service Committee has expressed its willingness to take any trained Bryn Mawr graduate whose expenses would be met and whose experience would make her useful in their reconstruction work. The American Red Cross will also send out under their auspices any Bryn Mawr woman whose services may be requested by cable from Europe. Connections will also be established with organizations such as the American Fund for French Wounded, the Y. M. C. A.. and others which are sending over trained workers.

Close Cooperation between Colleges.

Many women's colleges, notably Vassar, are compiling lists of their students who are in war work abroad and at home, similar to the roll of names kept by men's colleges. All alumnæ and undergraduates of any college who would seek information concerning the opportunities for social service in European fields or who might wish to cooperate with the alumnæ or undergraduates of other colleges for carrying out any specific work in social service or reconstruction should correspond with Miss Katharine Hardwick, 433 Christian Street, Philadelphia. She is field secretary of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association. A part of the association is the Committee on European Social Reconstruction Service, whose plan is as follows:

1. This committee shall be organized by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, and shall be composed of representatives of various colleges. Upon it shall be invited to serve, also, representatives of the Committee on European War Service established by colleges which are actually supporting social workers in the field.

2. The object of this commitee shall be: To secure information with reference to the need for trained social workers in the devastated areas of France, Italy, Russia, and other countries; to secure information with regard to the college women available for war service in devastated areas; to collect, organize, and make available the experience of college women serving in the devastated areas; to collect, organize, and make available the experience of committees maintaining college women in the devastated areas of Europe; to aid college graduates to plan for and carry out the organization of reconstruction units in Europe or the maintenance of trained social workers in Europe; to aid college groups which are not able to bear the entire expense of maintaining groups of workers or single workers in Eprope; to cooperate in the maintenance of such units or individual workers in European areas.

Plan for cooperation between the above committee and the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ War Committee:

1. It was agreed that the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ should take the responsibility of investigating the desirability of college European reconstruction units and of advising the individual members of the association and the colleges with regard to such service.

2. Since the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ is not in a position to make the necessary detailed investigations, it cordially approves the plan of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association to take over the task of investigation and advice as to ways and means of organizing and sending such units, and as to all conditions in foreign countries where such uits are to work.

3. The same procedure as is followed in the case of college units shall be followed in the case of individual social workers in foreign countries.

4. The Association of Collegiate Alumnæ War Service Committee and the Intercollegiate Community Service Association Committee on European Reconstruction shall unite in a joint recommendation of college graduates as social workers for foreign service, and no recommendations of social workers through the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ shall be final without having been passed upon by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association.

5. All information secured by either association regarding the experiences of units or individuals in this country or in foreign countries shall be at the disposal of the other organizations.

6. It shall be understood that each association shall be at liberty to publish, through its own publications, information secured by the other association, due credit being given.

Approval of sending abroad properly organized relief units of college women is expressed in a cablegram received in the early part of April by the American Red Cross from the French Red Cross commissioner. Maj. Perkins states that, providing these units are organized with good material, they will be very acceptable in France. Joseph R. Hamlen, acting vice chairman of the Red Cross, announces the following official requirements for such units:

Following the custom of previously organized units, they should consist of a personnel of not more than 10 women, consisting of a woman of mature age and judgment as a business head, a trained nurse or two, a dietitian, a doctor, a secretary, and several social and agricultural workers. The doctors, nurses, and social workers should have a special knowledge of civil administration. Personal qualifications are also especially desirable, such as tact, force, adaptability, and resourcefulness. Nervous and sensitive persons are not desirable, in view of the conditions now obtaining in France, no matter how well they may be otherwise qualified. Every unit should include at least several persons with a speaking knowledge of French, and all other members should immediately begin the serious study of that language.

The work available at the present time will be to aid social and civil officials in central, southern, and western France to provide for the repatriates who are arriving daily, and to assist them in housing, medical care, clothing, fuel, food, and employment.

A regularly enrolled Red Cross nurse should be included in each unit and application should be made to the American Red Cross nursing bureau in Washington for the purpose of designating such a nurse. The same procedure should be followed in the case of the selection of a doctor, and our medical bureau will be glad to cooperate in this respect.

A minimum fund of $30,000 should be raised by each institution for the upkeep of their unit for a year's service in France, and if this period is extended, additional funds should be made available. This money is necessary to not only pay for transportation and personal equipment, but for the general upkeep of the unit, and for the purchase of such ordinary supplies as are necessary for this purpose. In view of the fact that these units are to be under the supervision of the American Red Cross it will be necessary in each case for their members to meet the requirements of our bureau of personnel.

Addresses which have been requested from the Division of Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information are the following:

Collegiate Alumnæ Bureaus of Occupation.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Florence Jackson, director.

Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, 302 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Theodora S. Butcher, director.

Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, Stevens Building, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Helen M. Bennett, director.

Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, 409 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Colo. Theodosia E. Raines, director.

Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, 209 Congress Building, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Helen C. Monroe, director.

Collegiate Vocational Bureau of Pittsburgh, fifth floor, Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Esther M. Smith, director.

Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y. Emilie J. Hutchinson, director.

Woman's Occupational Bureau, 827 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Margaret Hutton Abels, director.

Collegiate Alumnæ Bureau of Occupations, 201 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. William E. Cramer, director.

Virginia Bureau of Vocations, 6–8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va. O. L. Hatcher, director.

Woman's Collegiate Section, Federal Employment Service, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Civil Service Commission Headquarters.

Alabama	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Arizona	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Arkansas	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
California	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Connecticut	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Delaware	Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.
District of Columbia	Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Florida	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho	Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
Illinois	Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Indiana	Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Iowa	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Kentucky	Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Louisiana	Civil Service District Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Maine	
Maryland	
Massachusetts	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Michigan	Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Minnesota	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Missouri	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Montana	Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
Nebraska	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Nevada	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
New Hampshire	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
New Jersey	Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.
New Mexico	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
New York	Civil Service District Headquarters, New York, N. Y.
North Carolina	Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
North Dakota	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Ohio	Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oklahoma	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Oregon	Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
Pennsylvania	Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhode Island	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
South Carolina	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
South Dakota	Civil Service District Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
Tennessee	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Texas.....Civil Service District Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Utah.....Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Vermont.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Virginia.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Washington.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Wisconsin.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Wyoming.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.

Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman.
Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis.
President of the National Council of Women.
Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, California.
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.
Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island.
Chairman of the National League for Woman's Service.
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York.
President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.
Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Illinois.
Chicago lawyer, member of Woman's Democratic League for Wilson.
Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston, Mass.
Second vice-president National American Woman's Suffrage Association.
Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
President of the National Society of Colonial Dames.
Miss Ida Tarbell, New York.
Publicist and writer.
Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicgo, Ill.
Vice president International Glove Workers' Union.

State Chairmen of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

State.	Chairman.	Address.
Alabama	Mrs. James F. Hooper	Selma.
Arizona	Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill	701 North Central Avenue, Phoenix.
Arkansas	Mrs. Frauenthal	Conway.
California	Mrs. Herbert A. Cable	719 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.
Colorado	Mrs. W. H. Kistler	Room 230, statehouse, Denver.
Connecticut	Miss Caroline Runtz-Rees	State capitol, Hartford.
Delaware	Mrs. Charles R. Miller	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Mrs. Archibald Hopkins	509 Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C.
Florida	Mrs. William Hocker	Ocala.
Idaho	Mrs. Samuel N. Hays	612 Franklin Street, Boise.
Georgia	Mrs. Samuel M. Inman	522 Peachtree Street, Atlanta.
Illinois	Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen	120 West Adams Street, Chicago.
Indiana	Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle	83 Statehouse, Indianapolis.
Iowa	Mrs. Francis E. Whitley	Webster City.
Kansas	Mrs. David W. Mulvane	Topeka.
Kentucky	Mrs. Helm Bruce	1411 Third Avenue, Louisville.
Louisiana	Mrs. Arthur Browne Hammond, jr.	Howard annex, city hall, New Orleans.
Maine	Mrs. Frederick H. Abbott	Saco.
Maryland	Mrs. Edward Shoemaker	518 North Charles Street, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer	Statehouse, Boston.
Michigan	Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane	Kalamazoo.
Minnesota	Mrs. Thomas G. Winter	2617 Dean Boulevard, Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Mrs. Edward McGehee	Como.
Missouri	Mrs. B. F. Bush	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis.
Montana	Mrs. Tyler B. Thompson	Missoula.
Nebraska	Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova	308 Fraternity Building, Lincoln, Nebr.
Nevada	Mrs. Pearis Buckner Ellis	Carson City.
New Hampshire	Mrs. Mary I. Wood	Post Office Drawer 88, Portsmouth.
New Jersey	Mrs. Charles W. Stockton	165 Market Street, Newark.
New Mexico	Miss Jessie Massie	Santa Fe.
New York	Mrs. Wm. Grant Brown	Hotel Astor, 2350 Broadway, New York.
North Carolina	Mrs. Eugene Reilly	Charlotte.
North Dakota	Mrs. Fred L. Conklin	338 Federal Building, Bismarck.
Ohio	Miss Belle Sherwin (acting State chairman).	Statehouse, Columbus.
Oklahoma	Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson	518 East Osage Street, Nowata.
Oregon	Mrs. Charles H. Castner	Hood River.
Pennsylvania	Mrs. J. Willis Martin	1607 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhode Island	Mrs. Rush Sturges	Statehouse annex, Providence.

State Chairmen of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense—Continued.

State.	Chairman.	Address.
South Carolina	Mrs. F. Louise Mayes	Greenville.
South Dakota	Dr. Helen S. Peabody	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	Mrs. George W. Denney	Knoxville.
Texas	Mrs. Fred Fleming	1934 North Carroll Avenue, Dallas.
Utah	Mrs. W. N. Williams	Bishop Building, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Mrs. John E. Weeks	93 Maple Street, Middlebury.
Virginia	Mrs. B. B. Munford	503 East Grace Street, Richmond.
Washington	Mrs. J. S. McKee	Hoquiam.
West Virginia	Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran	1016 Market Street, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	Mrs. Henry H. Morgan	Statehouse, Madison.
Wyoming	Mrs. R. A. Morton	Cheyenne.
Alaska	Mrs. Thomas J. Donohoe	Valdez.
Honolulu	Mrs. John M. Dowsett	Box 555.
Porto Rico	Mrs. Peter J. Hamilton	United States District Court, San Juan.

OPPORTUNITIES IN WAR WORK FOR WOMEN.

(At present the ruling of the War Department states that *relatives of men in the United States Service can not obtain passports.* For information concerning passports apply to Bureau of Citizenship, 1423 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.)

NOTE.—The following list is suggestive of opportunities for trained women in war work. Emphasis has been laid upon government work, and relief work under large organizations. No attempt has been made to list opportunities in commercial lines, nor to make a survey of work that is primarily local and volunteer. New openings are developing rapidly.

AVIATION.—The Government is not accepting women in aviation.

AMERICANIZATION.—Usually volunteer work, except for experienced workers. Many are needed for canvassing and making surveys; teachers of English and civics to foreigners; speakers before foreign audiences, etc. Refer to local branches of organizations doing Americanization work, or State Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, or Dr. H. H. Wheaton, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

CANTEEN—*In United States.*—Volunteer work in railroad stations and clubs for soldiers and sailors; under the American Red Cross, National League for Woman's Service, and other organizations.

Abroad.—Under Young Men's Christian Association and Red Cross. For Y. M. C. A. candidates must be between the ages of 30 and 45. Under no circumstances will anyone under 26 years of age be considered. No salaries are paid. For particulars, write to the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., 124 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, N. Y.

For Red Cross canteen work, applicants must be between 28 and 40 years of age, and must speak French well. Services are volunteer, and it is desired that expenses be paid. A contract for minimum term of six months' service must be signed. Applications should be made to the Personnel Bureau of the Red Cross, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

CHAUFFEURS—*In United States.*—Volunteer work with local branches of organizations conducting war relief work.

Abroad.—Refer to American Red Cross Motor Corps, or other organizations doing relief work abroad. Work is volunteer; all expenses must be paid, and usually cars must be donated by workers.

CLERKS.—Refer to United States Civil Service Commission: Stenographers, typists, index and catalogue clerks, clerks qualified in business administration, schedule clerks, statistical clerks, draftsmen, junior accountants, munition plant clerks, statistical machine operators, map colorists, law clerks, multigraph operators, accountants, clerks qualified in modern languages, calculating machine operators, computers, editing and abstracting clerks, bookmaking and proof reading, finger print classifiers. Salaries range from $750 to $1,800 a year.

DIETITIANS.—*In United States.*—Refer to local branch of Food Administration, or local hospitals.

Abroad.—Refer to American Red Cross, Personnel Bureau, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y., or Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, president Le Bien Etre du Blesse, 360 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., (Volunteer.)

ENTERTAINERS.—Volunteer work with local organizations providing entertainment in cantonments. Refer to local Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

FACTORY AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.—Refer to U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Division, or Civil Service Commission.

FARMERS.—Refer to Woman's Land Army, 32 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; United States Department of Agriculture; State Food Administration; Director of Extension Work, State College of Agriculture; Statehome Demonstration agent, State College of Agriculture. Specialists in Agricultural Economics, refer to United States Civil Service.

Farm work abroad.—Refer to Americanization Committee on Devastated France, 16 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, N. Y. Requirements: Knowledge of French and experience in farm work.

LIBRARIANS.—Application for position of librarian in cantonment hospital libraries are received by Miss Caroline Webster, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Applications from others than trained workers are being considered

For work in cantonment libraries refer to American Library Association, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. For indexing and cataloguing in government offices refer to Civil Service Commission.

MATRONS.—Refer to Young Woman's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Matrons in hostess houses.

Or—

Committee on Protective Work for Girls, Commission on Training Camps Activities, Nineteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C. Work: Matron in detention homes in communities near military camps.

NURSES.—Army Nurse Corps. *Requirements.*—Graduation from recognized hospital; age, 21 to 45 years. Applications should be made to Miss Dora Thompson, Army Nurse Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Department of Nursing.—Requirements for work abroad in military hospitals: Graduate of school for nurses; in States where registration is provided for by law an applicant, to be eligible for enrollment, must be registered. She must be between 23 and 40 years of age. Nurses desiring to enroll for service should apply to secretary of nearest local committee for application blanks, or to Miss Jane A. Delano, Director, Department of Nursing, Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Nurses' Aides.—Volunteer work in canteen and children's bureau abroad; sometimes expenses are paid, sometimes the applicants provide expenses. Requirements: Between 25 and 35 years of age; preliminary course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick, and preparation of not less than 72 hours in a hospital approved by Red Cross. *Very small number has been sent.* Applications should be made to Department of Nursing, Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

PHYSICIANS.—Refer to: American Woman's Hospital, 637 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PUBLICITY EXPERTS.—Positions as publicity directors of war organizations are largely volunteer. Refer to local branches of such organizations. Note.—The woman editor of the woman's page of a large New York newspaper has been making up statistics from a questionnaire sent out to a large number of newspaper women. She states as a result of this questionnaire and of inquiries made to editors that newspaper work for women has been decreased since the beginning of the war, despite the number of newspaper men in active war service. War news has cut the space available for local news to such an extent that fewer reporters, and those of a type who can cover every sort of story at any hour, are being placed. On most newspapers this means that men are employed in preference to women.

Abroad.—Few newspapers and magazines are sending women abroad. Those who go are working as free lances.

RECONSTRUCTION AIDES.—Refer to: Miss Marguerite Sanderson, supervisor Reconstruction Aides, Surgeon General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Work: Special massage, orthopedic care of wounded soldiers. Requirements: Graduation from School of Physical Training, and special course in reconstruction. Paid.

REGISTRARS.—Schools Section of Signal Corps. Work: Office management and keeper of school records. Apply to Civil Service Commission.

SCIENTISTS.—Refer to: Civil Service Commission for work under Government. Work: Assistant in fermentation mycology, bacteriologists, assistant in forest pathology, laboratory aid in agriculture, physical laboratorian, plant pathologist, preparator in nematology, laboratory cooking studies, assistant physicist, sanitary bacteriologist, specialist in food research, geologic aid, etc. or General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense.

Bacteriologists for work in cantonment laboratories.—Requirements: Good practical knowledge of clinical pathology and diagnostic bacteriology. Application should be made at office of Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

SECRET SERVICE.—The Department of Justice has on very few occasions appointed women to its investigative forces, in special cases. About 15,000 applications are on file, among which are those of about 200 women.

SECRETARIES—*Industrial.*—Young Woman's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Requirements: Knowledge of industrial conditions and personality to which girls will quickly respond. Paid.

Welfare executive.—Apply to Civil Service Commission.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK—*In United States.*—Refer to: American Red Cross, local branch, Department of Civilian Relief. Work: Assisting families of soldiers. Many volunteers needed. A few paid positions for experienced workers.

Or—

Committee on protective work for girls.—Commission on Training Camp Activities, Nineteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C. Work: Paid positions as field agents, probation officers, supervisors of dance halls, etc. Requirements: Previous training in social work. Volunteers also needed.

Or—

Woman's Division, Industrial Service Section, War Department, 1334 F Street, Washington, D. C. Work: Welfare supervisors of women workers in munition plants. Paid.

Or—

Local Y. M. C. A. Community work in camp cities.

Or—

Local Y. W. C. A. Headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Directors of girls' clubs, and in hostess houses in camp communities. Both paid and volunteer.

Or—

Local branch of Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. Work: Volunteer work with children, as "Home Health Volunteers."

Abroad.—Refer to: *Y. W. C. A.* Applicants must be 30 years of age or over, and have a speaking knowledge of French, must have had definite connection and experience with Y. W. C. A. Work: Cafeteria directors, recreation leaders, and secretaries whose experience has been with student and professional women here, to work with American women and girls who have gone over, and with French women and girls in munition centers. For particulars apply to War Council, Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Or—

American Red Cross.—Candidates must be between 30 and 50 years of age, and must have had training in social service or its equivalent in experience. Must speak French well. Expenses and small salary paid, or volunteer. Contract for one year's service wherever assigned, must be signed.

Or—

American Society of Friends.—Applicants must be willing to sign for one year, work without salary, and probably pay own expenses. Qualifications: Speaking knowledge of French, training in social work, nursing, or experience in care of children. Apply for information to Vincent P. Nicholson, Assistant Secretary, American Friends' Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or Miss Anna L. Curtis, 21 East Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Or—

Committee for the care of French mothers.—Work: Social work with French families. Requirements: Good education, ability to pay expenses, some knowledge of French, 4–10 months of preparation. Apply to Committee for Care of French Mothers, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SPEAKERS.—Usually volunteer. Work: Speaking on war topics, for Liberty Loan campaigns, etc. Apply to State Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, or Speaker's Division, local Association of Collegiate Alumnæ.

STENOGRAPHERS—*In United States.*—See yeomen. For work in Government offices, apply to Civil Service Commission.

Abroad.

American Red Cross.—Must be between 28 and 40 years of age, experienced, and willing to sign one year's contract. Small salary. Apply to Personnel Bureau of Red Cross, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

TEACHERS.—Work: Patriotic educational work in their own schools. Refer to United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., or Division on Civic and Educational Cooperation, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., or Committee on Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS OF HOME ECONOMICS.—Refer to: Dr. Charles S. Langworthy, Home Economics Director of the U. S.

Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or
Food Administration, Washington, D. C.;
United States Civil Service Commission;
Y. W. C. A., 500 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Cafeteria management. Age, 30 to 50.

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING. See *Reconstruction aides.*

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—In United States. Refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission. (Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies provide training schools for recruits. For information refer to respective companies.)

Abroad.

Refer to: Chief Signal Office, 1327 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. Requirements: 25 years of age or over. Must be able to speak French *fluently.* Need not be experienced in telephone work when they apply. Must sign for period of war.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, WIRELESS.—Refer to: Women's Radio Corps, U. S. A., Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, New York. The Government is not accepting women wireless operators at present.

TRANSLATORS.—Limited number needed. Refer to: War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.; War College, Washington, D. C.; Postal Censorship, 641 Washington Street, New York City, N. Y. Requirements: Expert knowledge of modern languages.

For positions as clerks qualified in modern languages, refer to: Civil Service Commission.

YEOMEN.—Refer to local Naval Reserve and Enrollment Office. Work: Expert stenography.

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Y3.P96:W84

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PRESS EDITION

Released for papers published on SUNDAY, APRIL 28th, 1918, and thereafter.

WAR WORK

OF

WOMEN IN COLLEGES

No. 2

ISSUED BY

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF WAR
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
GEORGE CREEL

April, 1918

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1918

Committee on Public Information April 29, 1918.
Division on Woman's War Work.

In the brochure released on April 28 by the Division on Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information, entitled War Work of Women in Colleges, No. 2, a statement is made on page four that a summer course for officers to serve in the health department in the Women's Division of the Industrial Section Service, will be given at a prominent woman's college. It is requested that this statement should not be construed to mean that such officers will serve in the Woman's Branch of the Ordnance Department at Washington. They will be placed in munitions plants, employed by the plants, and not by the Government. On page 20 under Social Service work, the sentence "welfare supervisors of women workers in munition plants," should be interpreted to mean women who have had specialized industrial experience rather than general experience in social service.

On page 21, line 28, the reference to telegraph operators to the Chief Signal Office, should be changed to telephone operators, and should read: "Telephone operators, abroad, refer to Chief Signal Office, 1327 F St." etc.

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WAR WORK OF WOMEN IN COLLEGES.

The Division on Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information published in January, 1918, a brochure entitled "War Work of Women in Colleges." This second brochure, published in April, contains supplementary information. It is not in any way a complete survey of the college war work of the country, but is a reportorial account of news which has been sent to this division. The fact that some colleges are not mentioned does not mean that they are not carrying on extensive war activities. Distinctive features have been taken from such letters and collegiate publications as have been received to suggest useful lines of work, and thus be of service to students and colleges. In the first brochure a description was given of how the colleges met the war emergency, of college war courses, student war activities, and the employment of college-trained women. This second brochure contains an additional account.

COLLEGE WAR COURSES.

Smith College is offering for the second semester a course on individual and abnormal psychology in relation to mental reconstruction. This is intended to train students already fitted by other courses in the department for work in connection with the reeducation of disabled soldiers. Reed College, Portland, Oreg., began in March a special course of training for reconstruction aides as outlined by the Surgeon General. Reconstruction aides are women employed by the War Department to give remedial exercises to wounded soldiers in hospitals and other sanitary formations of the Army. The statement from Reed College reads:

> The course comprises instruction in anatomy, physiology, personal hygiene, posture, theory of bandaging, corrective gymnastics, and other remedial exercises. Applicants must be between the ages of 20 and 40 years. In the words of the Surgeon General, they must be capable of demonstrating team play, as it is essential that this new force have a standard and morale of the highest order. On this spirit, more than on any other thing, will the physical reeducation of returned soldiers depend. Through an arrangement with the Red Cross, Dr. Bertha Stuart, head of the Department of Physical Education for Women at Reed College, is now in France for the study of European institutions and the rehabilitation of wounded men. In the meantime, the first course of training is starting at Portland, where Reed College has the cooperation of hospitals and orthopedic surgeons.

The Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy is introducing a new course in curative occupations and recreations. The course is designed to train professional workers to deal with wounded and handicapped soldiers. Lectures at the school will cover the administration of public charitable institutions, medical problems in relation to social work, the psychopathic principles in occupational and

recreational treatment, and social pathology. The technical courses will cover those problems of recreation which have a curative value and such departments of handwork as weaving, cement work, and brushmaking.

The Utah Agricultural College has organized many extra sections in work of farm tractors, and one section is composed of girls. Washington State College is offering an 11-weeks course in agriculture for women in order to assist in solving imperative war problems in farm work. A four-years combined agricultural and home economics course was offered for the first time at Iowa State College this fall. This was necessitated by the increasing number of women who are becoming farm owners and managers. At the University of Utah, every man in the university is required to devote an hour three times a week to military training, and every woman the same amount of time to Red Cross work.

Dr. Kristine Mann, director of the health clinic for industrial women in New York City, has asked one of the prominent women's colleges to establish a summer course for officers to serve in the health department in the women's division of the Industrial Section Service of the Ordnance Department. From 20 to 30 such officers to look after the health of women employed in arsenals and other ordnance plants will be needed by next fall. One of the medical colleges is contemplating, at Dr. Mann's suggestion, a course of this kind to turn out "doctors of industrial health" after two years' training.

Food Administration Commends College Response.

Colleges and universities which were not already giving courses in home economics were stimulated to do so during the second semester by the telegram which was sent on January 15 to college presidents by Mr. Hoover:

We need help all college women in stimulating conservation throughout country. Imperative to secure largest possible number well-informed people to assist in presenting food situation and methods which Food Administration is devising to meet it. Are all your women students receiving instruction insuring intelligent cooperation with Food Administration? Are you offering emergency courses which will enable some or all women graduating this year to be of special service? Would you welcome outlines and suggestions? Please reply telegram.

As the result of the splendid response from the colleges, and their declaration of cooperation, Mr. Hoover sent to the heads of all institutions:

The United States Food Administration welcomes the American college as a comrade in its fight against famine. The college man has been a surprise to the Nation. Without him the American Army, now in the making, would have been a different army. The Food Administration believes that this miracle of the schools is to be repeated. It believes that the college woman may take an equal part in winning the war.

There will be food enough for us and for the Allies if it can be properly distributed and used; but this involves many different problems. The greatest of these is the enlightenment of the people. If the American people can only know the truth about the situation, the food war will be won. But the science of food is intricate, and it is to be mastered only by prolonged study and by trained minds. It is therefore a fit topic for college instruction. And if there are to be those who know the subject in such a way as to be able to instruct the people, the college must teach, and the students must study, this subject. If there are those who deny the propriety of such collegiate instruction, it can only be

replied that the American college can do nothing more worthy of its traditions and of its professions than to help in saving civilization.

The Food Administration regrets that it so long delayed its appeal to the colleges. The simple truth is that their readiness and ability to render assistance were underestimated. And yet it is not too late. It is still possible this year for every college woman in America to acquire the foundation facts regarding the food situation, so that she will not only live her own life rightly but will lead others to do the same. It is still possible for a large proportion of these women to learn much regarding the nutritive values of various forms of food so that they may teach and give helpful counsel.

As an aid to the colleges not already doing these things three courses have been planned. Outlines of these are being prepared by competent authorities chosen from Government departments and from some of the leading institutions of learning. It is the intention to mail each week these outlines with appropriate references and the freshest available information. It is not expected that these courses will take the place of similar and perhaps more extensive ones given in institutions which maintain departments of home economics. Even in these, however, it may be found that the outlines contain material that can be incorporated profitably into such established courses.

The first course will give the history and the organization of the Food Administration, its purposes and policies, as well as the most important facts regarding the world food situation. These are the things essential to an intelligent public opinion at this time. It is therefore confidently hoped that all colleges can find a place for it, and that it may be offered in such a manner that every woman student will be enrolled in it. There is no reason why men students should not be admitted.

The Food Administration will be sincerely grateful to every educational institution that will lend a hand in this world crisis. It will render all possible assistance in every endeavor to make highly effective the proposed instruction. Those who are in charge of the Food Administration permit themselves the new pleasure of comradeship in arms with the educational institutions of America.

Great Variety in Courses Offered.

"Community Centers and Democracy" is the title of the new national service course at Columbia University, New York City. This course is open to both men and women. It is the first one to be given in response to the campaign for the school as a community center that is being carried on by the Council of National Defense and the Bureau of Education. The university is giving these courses to train the student to be of aid in assisting the official machinery of the Council of National Defense to reach into the smallest communities, to mobilize and make available the efforts of the people for the prosecution of the war. One of the speakers of the course will be Mrs. Martha Evans Martin, representing the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She will speak on Woman's Work in the Community; the function of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in sending messages from the Government to women in stimulating patriotic service; and the supplying of women with a channel for the effective prosecution of war work and other national service.

Changes in the attitude of the college girl toward the curriculum and her preparation for war service while in college are indicated in an account of war-time education at the University of Chicago, which appeared in the Daily Maroon, of February 27:

The following is a statement prepared by Dean Talbot's office concerning preparation to be done by women during the war and after. There are two great problems: (1) Changes in education growing out of the immediate needs to help win the war; (2) changes growing out of the prospective demands on women for reconstruction after the war.

Courses for Paid and Unpaid Workers.

I. Courses to fit women during the war to help win the war—in paid positions.

(*a*) For the college student:

(1) There is already a great demand for young women trained in recreation technique. For these positions, which pay from $65 to $100 a month, there is need of sufficient knowledge of anatomy and physiology to make them safe directors of recreational activities among girls and children. With this they should have some knowledge of child psychology and they should be given the technique of games, dances, dramatics, etc. They can be used in positions in which they have the help of an older woman who holds a protective position, they can work among surroundings suitable for young women; and they can, after some experience, pass on to situations and responsibilities of a more serious character.

(2) There is an increasing demand for industrial welfare workers. They should be more mature than the recreation workers discussed under *a* (1), but many of our students with some additional training could qualify. They should have such courses as the labor course, the economic history course, the industrial, public, and personal hygiene, and some institutional management (canteen work).

(3) With the assumption of greater centralization in the control of industry, the quality of inspectional work will rise. Already the Child Labor Division of the Children's Bureau is demanding a new type of factory inspector. The Food Inspection Service will offer opportunities for women, as will also the Public Health Service. The first should be trained in labor problems and in industrial hygiene; the second in food analysis and bacteriology; and the third in hygiene, housing, and social and economic conditions.

(*b*) For mature students—e. g., those who have had teaching experience or women who have been married:

(1) Protective "scout" work, police women. There is a great opportunity in "protective" or "scout" work. Mr. Hoben's course on juvenile delinquency, the child and the State, the social treatment of crime, and abnormal psychology are among the courses that would be useful. Some evening practice work could be provided.

(2) Canteen work. Hostess Hut work. For this, the study of institutional management, the buying of food, serving, and the preparation of food in large quantities will be necessary, together with a fine social sense.

(3) Reconstruction work in reclaimed areas.

II. Courses to train women to help win the war—in unpaid positions. These would include first aid and other Red Cross work, food conservation and control, and any training which would enable young women to speak and write and otherwise cooperate intelligently in directing public opinion and performing the duties of citizens.

III. Looking toward the coming of peace.

(*a*) There will probably be a change in the general attitude toward woman's work, because of, among other things—

(1) The number of women whose husbands will have been killed or maimed.

(2) The probable reduction in the so-called leisure class, due to taxation.

(3) The Russian Revolution and such other revolutionary movements as develop.

(4) The extension of suffrage to women.

(*b*) The college woman should, from the beginning of her course, recognize the probability of becoming self-supporting, and should lay stress on such training as equips for paid work. Punctuality, regularity, definiteness, responsibility, are to be sought. Each student should take herself in hand and develop a sense of responsibility and acquire through practice the power of rendering efficient service.

(*c*) All students should prepare for citizenship, and should therefore take courses in economics, government, and personal and social hygiene as preparation for life under a new international order. For women, courses in the sciences that underlie the selection and preparation of food and the care of children in the home and in the school should be selected, so far as possible, in groups as preparation for later training as inspectors, visiting nurses, visiting teachers, and research workers in the physical and biological field.

Women students desiring to plan their future work along any of the lines suggested are invited to confer with Dean Talbot in her office in Cobb Hall.

COLLEGE WAR WORK.

Many colleges have started their war gardens, which will be continued during the summer by units of girl farmers. The plan of such units is described in the first bulletin of college war work published by the Division on Woman's War Work. Red Cross work is actively done in every school. The home economics departments of universities and colleges have done a considerable amount of research work and investigated market conditions for the Food Administration. The regular laboratory work includes problems in the preparation of new and less-well-known food materials, such as soy beans and barley flour, also problems in wheat and sugar substitution. Home-demonstration agents are being trained in these departments who will be of inestimable help in conservation work during the summer.

In New York the Barnard College Central War Relief Committee has opened a war hut on Riverside Drive. The purpose of this hut is to fill the want of Y. M. C. A. service for soldiers near the university, and to serve food at low cost. All the work is done by Barnard girls. It is financed by contributions of money by the Barnard faculty, alumnæ, and friends.

The Columbia University Committee on Woman's War Work is doing immense amount of placement of women in industry, besides suggesting many lines of vocational education. An account of their work is taken from the Columbia University News of March 8:

The women of Columbia University have made their war work hum during the last week or so. Miss Virginia Newcomb, secretary of the Columbia Women's War Work Committee, says that recent requests for workers have ranged from the demand of a submarine manufacturing company which never before had employed women to the request of those directing a community pageant. The former wanted four women to visit the homes of all laborers who did not report for work and render aid to their families, whereas the latter sent in a call for an expert in theatrical makeup.

This committee is making a systematic effort to enlist women in agriculture. It is trying to show them the advantage of taking courses offered by the department of extension teaching and a course which has been started at Farmingdale by the New York State School of Agriculture. In a very few weeks, Miss Newcomb says, another group of college women will go up to the farm headquarters at Mount Kisco, N. Y. The house there accommodates 75 women. It is usually two-thirds full. Owners of large estates who are in need of help send in calls each day for workers. Women are sent to the estates in the requisite numbers.

College women are enrolled for agriculture every day in the committee's headquarters at Philosophy Hall. Places are found for them by the Woman's Land Army of America. They act variously as supervisors of large camps, leaders of small camps, agriculturists, chauffeurs, chief dietitians, etc. Those who wish can offer their land, their automobiles and other equipment, in addition to their services.

Miss Newcomb says that literally thousands of workers, most of them volunteers serving without pay, have been supplied by the committee within the last year. An effort has been made to enroll everybody who ever had anything to do with Columbia. In addition, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Smith, and Vassar have sent names of their graduates for enrollment here. Whenever a call for workers comes from any part of the country it is communicated to registrants in that section. These calls have been extremely varied. Women supplied by the committee are now inspecting exports to see that no supplies go to the enemy. Persons who wish to do volunteer work can get an opportunity through the committee in any part of the country. Many have been sent abroad. In

certain kinds of work the demand always exceeds the supply. Engineering firms are ready to take more women "draftsmen" than are now available. Feminine chemists are sought out of proportion to the supply at hand.

Western College's Report Typical.

A typical report of the war work which college girls are conducting throughout the country is the following account sent from the University of Wisconsin:

Immediately after the university opened in September Mrs. Mathews, recognizing the need of such an organization, called to her office the presidents of the Self Government Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Women's Athletic Association. The plans for the Women Students' War Work Council were roughly drafted, and the following committees appointed: University Council of Defense, Regulation of Student Activities, Emergency War Work, Red Cross, Publicity. The Self-Government Association called a meeting for the purpose of presenting a patriotic program, and a thousand girls turned out to the rally and to the subsequent support of the work.

The University Council of Defense has a committee of seven working under the County Council of Defense. Through this group $12,000 was subscribed by the women of the university to the Second Liberty Loan. The Committee on the Regulation of Student Activities has had a wide field in which to work. Its report at the patriotic rally contained the resolutions that dressing be made as simple as possible and that all formal dances be discontinued until after the war. Both of these were passed, with the added resolution that the latter be sent as a suggestion to the Inter-Fraternity Council. This committee was also influential in having the annual "Junior Prom" abolished this year.

The Emergency War Work Committee has the following report: (1) They have sent to Camps Custer, Grant, and MacArthur to brighten the Y. M. C. A. buildings pennants, posters, pillows, and Victrola records. (2) Every week they have sent to University of Wisconsin men in the camps copies of the Daily Cardinal, which is published by the student body. (3) They have collected throughout the city 500 copies of magazines a week. (4) They have placed in each woman's rooming house a box into which the girls are to drop at least 10 pennies a month each, for the support of war orphans. (5) Arrangements have been made in Madison for Christmas parties to be given by 15 organizations to poor children and for money to be raised for Christmas dinners. (6) They have supervised the making of hospital and joke books. (7) They have published and sold 2,000 copies of an attractive book of war-time recipes at 10 cents apiece. The profits were enough to meet the expenses of the committee for the year.

The Red Cross is organized under the Madison Chapter and is conducted every afternoon except Saturday from 2 to 5. A special organization or class has charge on each day, so that a competitive spirit is felt as regards the number of girls and the work accomplished. The Publicity Committee conducts its work through posters and articles in the Daily Cardinal.

All the Collegiate Alumnae Bureaus of Occupation report a greater amount of interest in vocational education in the colleges. The report from Cornell University says: "The Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Recommendation will particularly emphasize this year ways by which women may best do their share at this time. Lecturers from large manufacturing concerns who have tried the plan of placing young women in positions heretofore held by men, speakers who are acquainted with the field for women and are acknowledged leaders therein, also leaders in our biggest economic war measures campaign, will afford an excellent opportunity for young women to learn what is expected of them and what their opportunities are."

WAR WORK DURING THE SUMMER.

Besides the extensive cultivation of college war gardens during the summer, other plans have been made to turn the energy of col-

lege girls into patriotic work. A new summer school will be established at Vassar College, known as the training camp for nurses. This camp will open June 24 and continue until September 13. It will be under the auspices of the Council of National Defense and the Red Cross.

"Just as Plattsburgh was the beginning of a system to train educated men for the higher positions of military life in the shortest possible time, so the Vassar Camp is the first scientific attempt to fit educated women as quickly as possible to officer the nursing profession," is the statement of the publicity department of the camp. "The Vassar idea is the equivalent of the Plattsburgh system. It is designed to overcome the shortage of nurses that now confronts the country, when 12,000 scientifically trained women are needed for every million soldiers, when our Allies are calling on America for trained women to officer their hospitals, and when the public-health standards for the country are menaced by new working and living conditions and the growing scarcity of doctors and nurses." Further:

The three months at the camp will eliminate the "drudge period" of the nurses' training, doing away with much of the manual labor and elementary instruction, thus permitting the student to step right into advanced hospital work to complete her training for the "Registered Nurse" degree. The trustees have not only turned over the four large quadrangle dormitories for instruction purposes, but they have also made every effort to insure the physical comfort of the new students. The college farm will supply fresh vegetables and milk, and full maid service will be continued. In addition, the undergraduates have interested themselves in the newcomers so much that they have agreed to leave their rooms entirely furnished with all the knick-knacks and comforts to make the "campers" feel at home. There will be a number of scholarships allowing students to take the course entirely without expense. One alumna of Vassar, for example, has offered to pay the tuition and maintenance fees of some younger woman. The regular fees will amount to $95, which will cover everything, tuition, board, lodging, and laundry—less than a woman could live on in her own home for the same period.

The dean of the camp is Herbert E. Mills, professor of economics at Vassar; Dr. C. E. Winslow, of Yale University, will be professor of bacteriology and hygiene; Miss Florence Sabin, Johns Hopkins, anatomy and physiology; Prof. Margaret Washburn, Vassar, psychology; Dr. Wm. H. Park, New York Department of Health, bacteriology; Prof. Helen Pope, Carnegie Institute, dietetics. Anyone who wishes information as to the camp or the opportunities for nurses should write the Recruiting Committee, 106 East Fifty-second Street, New York City, or address Dean Mills, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Students' Influence in Home Community.

The Food Administration courses in food conservation, which were adopted during the second semester in all colleges where such courses were not already in the curriculum, are expected to have a great influence on the work of college girls during the summer. Miss Ida Tarbell, head of the Food Administration Department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, states that through these emergency food courses hundreds of young women in all parts of the United States will gain knowledge of the food situation and the ways in which the Government is trying to meet it.

"When these girls go home for the summer," says Miss Tarbell, "they will be prepared to act as instructors and crusaders in the matter of intelligent and consistent food conservation. What they will do will depend on their individual temperaments and abilities.

Some may be able to go out and convert whole communities, others will only be able to influence opinion and practice in their own homes. Through the summer they can all be at work in their different communities preaching conservation as those can who really know the need and really understand the means."

Herbert Hoover sent the following letter to departments of home economics in the colleges and universities:

The United States Food Administration recognizes the excellent work that is being done by the department of home economics in the colleges and universities. Thousands of young women are being prepared to grapple with the problems concerned with food and the home. Graduates of these departments will find themselves called to places of usefulness far surpassing in number and responsibility anything heretofore thought possible. Issues that demand the rarest talent and the highest scientific training await their attention. This splendid army of specially trained young women is counted on by the Food Administration to give willing and effective service.

The place of the college girl as a war worker in the home community during the summer is indicated by opinions from other sources. Mississippi Industrial Institute and College suggests "that war-savings societies according to approved plans by Government Bulletin 145 be organized immediately in all colleges for the purpose of giving the students information and actual experience in the work. As soon as vacation begins all college men and women should band themselves together in their communities to form a nucleus for a war-saving society, and develop and carry on the movement. If the society has already been organized in the community, the college student should affiliate, cooperate, and make their influence so felt that they shall become a power in the movement."

Lindenwood College, in St. Charles, Mo., reports: "Inasmuch as every State in the Union is represented in this college, and girls come from the farm, little towns, and cities, it was recently decided that a great opportunity to prepare girls for war work in their home communities was being overlooked. By the new 'military system' not one girl will leave the college in May who is not prepared to teach the making of war garments and surgical dressings. The journalism and English classes are studying the war information series, and three times a week talks based on this material are delivered by the students in chapel."

Colorado's "Flying Squadron"—Other Student Work.

An illustration of what college girls did last summer in war work is the story of the "Flying Squadron" of the University of Colorado and State Teachers' College. Miss Alcyon Robinson, secretary of the committee, sends the following account:

In the spring of 1917 some of the University of Colorado girls were anxious to do something practical as well as patriotic. We were impressed by the need for food conservation. The prospects of labor shortage on farms and in the orchards on the western slope led us to organize with the central idea to "fly" to the help of the State orchardists whose crops have so often in the past gone to waste for lack of pickers. Pessimists were rampant, of course, and said that college-bred girls could not do hard work, but we came back at them with observations on our gymnastic department for women. If we could play baseball, have track meets, and climb mountains we could certainly climb ladders and pick cherries. By June, 24 counties were represented by 125 University and

Teachers' College women. The Weld County squadron picked gooseberries, strawberries, and cherries. The flying squadron gave canning demonstrations to farmers' wives and in the small towns around Greeley. They secured fruit picking through the county labor exchange. In the cherry season we went out to Senter's 1,000-acre cherry orchard south of the city. Here we camped for 10 days and picked about 6,000 pounds of cherries. We found that overalls were the safety first plank in the cherry picking program. The work was hard at first, but we throve on Colorado sun and air.

As I look back over the summer three things stand out clearly: First, we have proved that college women are equal to the task of harvesting fruit; second, not only were our canning and drying demonstrations successful in teaching the women the latest methods of canning and drying, but also brought the college and rural communities into mutually beneficial relations; third, the usefulness of the organization is assured, so long as labor shortage is increased by enlisting and drafting men.

At the University of Nebraska, Miss Maude Wilson reports:

The only organized effort which we have made to use college girls during the summer was in canning. During the latter part of the school year we held a school of instruction open to all the university girls, at which time we gave three-hour lessons on cold-pack canning. This was preceded by three general lectures on food conservation. The attendance was 260. At that time we asked the girls to pledge themselves to teach others this manner of canning. One hundred and twenty-five responded to the pledge. The names of these conservation food volunteers were supplied to every organization attempting food conservation work, such as the suffrage thrift clubs and the National League for Patriotic Service, and a great many of the girls acted as local group leaders working under the supervision of the garden supervisor. A number of them were used at Chautauquas and fairs. In all cases their services were given free of charge.

Students at Flora MacDonald College, Red Springs, N. C., picked a large field of cotton to earn money for war funds.

COLLEGE WOMEN IN WAR WORK ABROAD.

Some colleges are supporting a social worker in France, usually a graduate member of the college. Almost every group of undergraduate college girls, besides the alumnæ groups, is supporting French and Belgian orphans. Two women's colleges—Smith and Wellesley—have organized relief units of college women for work abroad. The following account of the Wellesley Unit is taken from the Wellesley College News of March 7, 1918:

The Wellesley Unit is ready for foreign service. As a result of the careful sifting by the Wellesley war service committee of about 100 candidates for the Wellesley Unit in France a choice has finally been made of the following members: Prof.. Margaret H. Jackson, of the Italian department of Wellesley; Grace Bissell, 1901; Sarah Burrowes, 1894; Mabelle Phillips, 1900; Alice Walmsley, 1906; Harriet Root, 1907; Mary Whiting, 1908; and Ruth Lindsay, 1915. It is greatly hoped that Dr. Louise Taylor-Jones, 1896, whose work in establishing a baby hospital in Serbia under the American Red Cross is widely known, may go as head of the unit, but this hope can not be announced except as a probability. With this group will go one Radcliffe member, Miss Carolyn Bully.

Adherence to the general demand of the Red Cross, with which the unit is directly affiliated, for "doctors, nurses, and social workers," was the final determining factor in the choice of the fortunate eight members. Efficiency and versatility of a high grade in the qualifications of the remaining 90 candidates leaves an encouraging promise of keeping the standard of succeeding groups steadily at the mark set by the first unit, whose term of service is for six months at least.

The united qualifications of the present group make a splendidly balanced unit, whether judged by Red Cross demands or those of general utility. With Dr. Louise Taylor-Jones it will comprise one physician whose specialty is children's diseases, two trained nurses, an expert dietitian, a practical farmer, an institutional manager, and an experienced social worker, while all of the group have had incidental equipment in social work, French, motor driving and repairing, civic service, Red Cross first aid, or some other generally useful training. Prof. Margaret Jackson brings to the unit her wide experience in continental life and her command of French and Italian. Born in Italy and living in France the first 15 years of her life, she will be especially valuable in interpreting the unit to peasant France and France to the unit.

Dr. Taylor-Jones's work in Serbia has been often described. Besides her Wellesley degree she is an M. S. of Columbia University and a graduate of Johns Hopkins. She is an authority on her specialty, infant feeding, and is a practicing physician and medical inspector in the Washington (D. C.) schools. Grace Bissell was graduated in 1912 from St. Luke's Hospital, New York, and has also had experience in private nursing. In addition to her nursing experience as a graduate of the New York City Hospital in 1912, Sarah Burrowes brings to the unit former training in France as a Red Cross worker during 1916–17, when she spent the year at the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly. She has been visiting nurse and social worker in Montclair and is at present a member of the sanitary corps in Charlotte, N. C. Mabelle Phillips, 1900, was graduated from the New York School of Philanthropy in 1904 and later worked under the New York Charity Organization Society. Alice Walmsley, 1906, whom many will remember as the one time manager of the Wellesley Inn, has a varied experience to offer. She has managed a Y.M.C.A. restaurant in Manila, has been a resident worker at Dennison House, manager of Simmons College dormitories, and is at present social visitor in connection with the factory of the Dennison Manufacturing Co.

Harriet Root is expected to be "handy man" owing to her wide practical experience. She can drive and repair a car, paint buildings, and run a typewriter. After a course in agriculture at the Ohio State University she successfully managed a 120-acre farm. She has also done volunteer work with the Associated Charities of Ohio and with the juvenile court of Lorraine, Ohio.

Mary Whiting is a graduate of the department of home economics of Simmons College and has taught domestic science for nine years. Ruth Lindsay has been private secretary to the president of Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. She will take charge of the secretarial work for the unit.

It has been definitely decided that the work of the unit will be among the repatries in camps established in central, southern, and western France, where daily some 600 refugees arrive from the evacuated districts or from captivity in Germany.

Ethel Sullivan, Wellesley 1905, now with the children's bureau of the Red Cross in Paris, gives a brief description of that work: "Most of our work is done with the repatries—children who are so sick or so weakened by their captivity in Germany that the Fatherland has no use for them. They are being sent back in great convoys, in some places 1,000 a day, and although they are a burden, France welcomes them with open arms. They are fed, warmed, cleaned, and given homes, and if they are sick the Red Cross gives them the services of skilled doctors, nurses, and dentists."

Work of Smith College Unit.

The Smith College Unit, which went to France in 1917, has been taken over by the Red Cross. The following account is taken from a report of the unit, sent by the secretary-treasurer:

There are a number of societies in the devastated areas of northern France whose function is emergency relief. The Smith College Unit is not one of them. Our families for the most part are not the refugees, but those who clung to their homes during the German occupation, and returned to their

ruins after the German retreat. In other words, poorly as they may be housed, they all managed to save something. It goes without saying that this clientele, independent, shrewd, self-respecting, constitutes a different problem from the submerged tenth which is more likely to be the field of the social worker at home. The Smith Unit is new to its job. But it had a leader who had worked with the French Government before, and who had thought deeply on the course which the unit should pursue. It is a direct result of her plan that the South Unit have became peddlers, hucksters, and ragpickers in the villages of the Somme. Our traveling store, laden with tinware, pots, pans, clothing, and farm implements, is no less a joy to the countryside than to us. No sooner does it honk its way into a village than women and children besiege it. If there are soldiers, as there are in many of our villages, they come, too.

We have been asked to sell the clothes from off our backs, but we have drawn the line at that.

When after investigation we feel that a mother is too poor to outfit all her ragged children with clothes and sabots, we follow a system of credit and exchange. If the mother has the time and the knowledge, we give out to her sewing and knitting and pay a fixed price for the work. We have already between 30 and 40 women thus employed and already need an assistant in this department to extend the work.

Another service we are trying to render in reducing costs and fostering trade is the opening of a chain of grocery stores. In nearly every village there is some one who had a little epicerie before the war. They have neither the capital nor the courage to begin again. To them we sell staples, canned goods, tea, and coffee, below cost and usually on the installment plan. It is not without advice and counsel from the officials of the Government that we have launched our campaign. Their comments have been most interesting. Outwardly, at least, they approve of us heartily, saying that promiscuous giving would be the ruin of the peasants. From mayors and school-teachers we hear the same spontaneous advice: "Do not give, but sell." It has doubtless been easier for us to do this because the Belgian Relief Commission followed the same methods with our villages during the German occupation. Food was sold, but "very cheap."

Our children's work is the first to be undertaken in the devastated area. Picture to yourselves communities which have had no schools for three years, some of which still have none. There are no schoolhouses; Government barracks and dilapidated dwellings take their place. Naturally school furniture is lacking. Worst of all, the spirit of camaraderie and play has been stifled by the horrors of war. In almost no household is there a father; often the mother also has been taken, and always the older brothers and sisters are "avec les Boches."

Village Life—Bryn Mawr Service Corps.

Our medical staff of two doctors and three nurses is busy seven days and some nights every week. Malnutrition and lack of sanitation are responsible for most of the ills which they treat. A large part of their time is necessarily spent in follow-up and prophylactic work, which of course overlaps into social service.

There remains the friendly visiting in which humor and pathos are so strangely blended. One becomes accustomed, alas! to the poor hovels, and to the tale of medieval enslaving which Germany practiced here. But when a white-capped, trembling mother tells you of her daughter, just 17, so lovely, with curls so thick that when she went to Ham to market everyone turned to look at her, taken as slaves used to be taken in Africa—the scene lives before your eyes. She shows you the picture of Charmante at her first communion; of the neighbors of the village (a picture which she tore out of its frame on the night of her flight); of one son, a prisonnier civil; of another, a soldier who has died. Besides the pictures, she has saved some tiny cups which hang on the wall. She takes one down, dusts it, telling how she found them in the ruins on her return. "I am fortunate," she says. For those cups she would not take a fortune. They belonged to Charmante, of whom she has heard nothing since the night the soldiers dragged her away.

One wonders, in the midst of the common misery, how the bereaved mothers keep their reason, or care what happens next. But they have always the hope of the unannounced return of their loved ones. One of their requests which is

hardest to refuse is for extra beds and covers against that return. It must be, too, that a disaster so universal has a steadying effect. On a smaller scale, the life of the village, its work, its gossip, its petty unkindness, and its neighborliness continue as of old. That we may stimulate the normal living conditions of our 16 villages is the aim of the Smith College Unit in the Somme.

For a Bryn Mawr Relief Unit, the War Council at Bryn Mawr College has substituted a Bryn Mawr Service Corps. This corps consists of individual alumnæ and former students of Bryn Mawr who are trained and willing to undertake war relief and reconstruction work abroad and whose expenses will be met from a special fund raised for this purpose. To support a service corps of 10 or 15 people, the college and alumnæ associations are planning to raise $30,000 to $50,000 yearly. The advantages of the service corps over the unit are that it enables a college with a small group of alumnæ to place anyone applying for service abroad in the position and country where there is the greatest need and for which she can do the best work, without waiting for definite funds to be raised. It is a more flexible form of organization. The Friends Service Committee has expressed its willingness to take any trained Bryn Mawr graduate whose expenses would be met and whose experience would make her useful in their reconstruction work. The American Red Cross will also send out under their auspices any Bryn Mawr woman whose services may be requested by cable from Europe. Connections will also be established with organizations such as the American Fund for French Wounded, the Y. M. C. A.. and others which are sending over trained workers.

Close Cooperation between Colleges.

Many women's colleges, notably Vassar, are compiling lists of their students who are in war work abroad and at home, similar to the roll of names kept by men's colleges. All alumnæ and undergraduates of any college who would seek information concerning the opportunities for social service in European fields or who might wish to cooperate with the alumnæ or undergraduates of other colleges for carrying out any specific work in social service or reconstruction should correspond with Miss Katharine Hardwick, 433 Christian Street, Philadelphia. She is field secretary of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association. A part of the association is the Committee on European Social Reconstruction Service, whose plan is as follows:

1. This committee shall be organized by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, and shall be composed of representatives of various colleges. Upon it shall be invited to serve, also, representatives of the Committee on European War Service established by colleges which are actually supporting social workers in the field.

2. The object of this commitee shall be: To secure information with reference to the need for trained social workers in the devastated areas of France, Italy, Russia, and other countries; to secure information with regard to the college women available for war service in devastated areas; to collect, organize, and make available the experience of college women serving in the devastated areas; to collect, organize, and make available the experience of committees maintaining college women in the devastated areas of Europe; to aid college graduates to plan for and carry out the organization of reconstruction units in Europe or the maintenance of trained social workers in Europe; to aid college groups which are not able to bear the entire expense of maintaining groups of workers or single workers in Eprope; to cooperate in the maintenance of such units or individual workers in European areas.

Plan for cooperation between the above committee and the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ War Committee:

1. It was agreed that the War Service Committee of the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ should take the responsibility of investigating the desirability of college European reconstruction units and of advising the individual members of the association and the colleges with regard to such service.

2. Since the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ is not in a position to make the necessary detailed investigations, it cordially approves the plan of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association to take over the task of investigation and advice as to ways and means of organizing and sending such units, and as to all conditions in foreign countries where such uits are to work.

3. The same procedure as is followed in the case of college units shall be followed in the case of individual social workers in foreign countries.

4. The Association of Collegiate Alumnæ War Service Committee and the Intercollegiate Community Service Association Committee on European Reconstruction shall unite in a joint recommendation of college graduates as social workers for foreign service, and no recommendations of social workers through the Association of Collegiate Alumnæ shall be final without having been passed upon by the Intercollegiate Community Service Association.

5. All information secured by either association regarding the experiences of units or individuals in this country or in foreign countries shall be at the disposal of the other organizations.

6. It shall be understood that each association shall be at liberty to publish, through its own publications, information secured by the other association, due credit being given.

Approval of sending abroad properly organized relief units of college women is expressed in a cablegram received in the early part of April by the American Red Cross from the French Red Cross commissioner. Maj. Perkins states that, providing these units are organized with good material, they will be very acceptable in France. Joseph R. Hamlen, acting vice chairman of the Red Cross, announces the following official requirements for such units:

Following the custom of previously organized units, they should consist of a personnel of not more than 10 women, consisting of a woman of mature age and judgment as a business head, a trained nurse or two, a dietitian, a doctor, a secretary, and several social and agricultural workers. The doctors, nurses, and social workers should have a special knowledge of civil administration. Personal qualifications are also especially desirable, such as tact, force, adaptability, and resourcefulness. Nervous and sensitive persons are not desirable, in view of the conditions now obtaining in France, no matter how well they may be otherwise qualified. Every unit should include at least several persons with a speaking knowledge of French, and all other members should immediately begin the serious study of that language.

The work available at the present time will be to aid social and civil officials in central, southern, and western France to provide for the repatriates who are arriving daily, and to assist them in housing, medical care, clothing, fuel, food, and employment.

A regularly enrolled Red Cross nurse should be included in each unit and application should be made to the American Red Cross nursing bureau in Washington for the purpose of designating such a nurse. The same procedure should be followed in the case of the selection of a doctor, and our medical bureau will be glad to cooperate in this respect.

A minimum fund of $30,000 should be raised by each institution for the upkeep of their unit for a year's service in France, and if this period is extended, additional funds should be made available. This money is necessary to not only pay for transportation and personal equipment, but for the general upkeep of the unit, and for the purchase of such ordinary supplies as are necessary for this purpose. In view of the fact that these units are to be under the supervision of the American Red Cross it will be necessary in each case for their members to meet the requirements of our bureau of personnel.

Addresses which have been requested from the Division of Woman's War Work of the Committee on Public Information are the following:

Collegiate Alumnæ Bureaus of Occupation.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Florence Jackson, director.

Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women, 302 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Theodora S. Butcher, director.

Chicago Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, Stevens Building, Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Helen M. Bennett, director.

Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, 409 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Colo. Theodosia E. Raines, director.

Collegiate Bureau of Occupations, 209 Congress Building, Detroit, Mich. Mrs. Helen C. Monroe, director.

Collegiate Vocational Bureau of Pittsburgh, fifth floor, Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Esther M. Smith, director.

Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City, N. Y. Emilie J. Hutchinson, director.

Woman's Occupational Bureau, 827 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Margaret Hutton Abels, director.

Collegiate Alumnæ Bureau of Occupations, 201 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. William E. Cramer, director.

Virginia Bureau of Vocations, 6–8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va. O. L. Hatcher, director.

Woman's Collegiate Section, Federal Employment Service, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Civil Service Commission Headquarters.

Alabama	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Arizona	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Arkansas	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
California	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Connecticut	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Delaware	Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.
District of Columbia	Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Florida	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho	Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
Illinois	Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Indiana	Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Iowa	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Kansas	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Kentucky	Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Louisiana	Civil Service District Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Maine	
Maryland	
Massachusetts	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Michigan	Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Minnesota	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Mississippi	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
Missouri	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Montana	Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
Nebraska	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Nevada	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
New Hampshire	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
New Jersey	Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.
New Mexico	Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
New York	Civil Service District Headquarters, New York, N. Y.
North Carolina	Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
North Dakota	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
Ohio	Civil Service District Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Oklahoma	Civil Service District Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.
Oregon	Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
Pennsylvania	Civil Service District Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhode Island	Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
South Carolina	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.
South Dakota	Civil Service District Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
Tennessee	Civil Service District Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Texas.....Civil Service District Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Utah.....Civil Service District Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.
Vermont.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Boston, Mass.
Virginia.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Washington.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Wisconsin.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Wyoming.....Civil Service District Headquarters, Seattle, Wash.

Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman.
Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis.
President of the National Council of Women.
Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, California.
President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.
Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island.
Chairman of the National League for Woman's Service.
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York.
President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.
Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Illinois.
Chicago lawyer, member of Woman's Democratic League for Wilson.
Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Boston, Mass.
Second vice-president National American Woman's Suffrage Association.
Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Atlanta, Ga.
President of the National Society of Colonial Dames.
Miss Ida Tarbell, New York.
Publicist and writer.
Miss Agnes Nestor, Chicgo, Ill.
Vice president International Glove Workers' Union.

State Chairmen of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

State.	Chairman.	Address.
Alabama	Mrs. James F. Hooper	Selma.
Arizona	Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill	701 North Central Avenue, Phoenix.
Arkansas	Mrs. Frauenthal	Conway.
California	Mrs. Herbert A. Cable	719 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.
Colorado	Mrs. W. H. Kistler	Room 230, statehouse, Denver.
Connecticut	Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees	State capitol, Hartford.
Delaware	Mrs. Charles R. Miller	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	Mrs. Archibald Hopkins	509 Wilkins Building, Washington, D. C.
Florida	Mrs. William Hocker	Ocala.
Idaho	Mrs. Samuel N. Hays	612 Franklin Street, Boise.
Georgia	Mrs. Samuel M. Inman	522 Peachtree Street, Atlanta.
Illinois	Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen	120 West Adams Street, Chicago.
Indiana	Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle	83 Statehouse, Indianapolis.
Iowa	Mrs. Francis E. Whitley	Webster City.
Kansas	Mrs. David W. Mulvane	Topeka.
Kentucky	Mrs. Helm Bruce	1411 Third Avenue, Louisville.
Louisiana	Mrs. Arthur Browne Hammond, jr.	Howard annex, city hall, New Orleans.
Maine	Mrs. Frederick H. Abbott	Saco.
Maryland	Mrs. Edward Shoemaker	518 North Charles Street, Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer	Statehouse, Boston.
Michigan	Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane	Kalamazoo.
Minnesota	Mrs. Thomas G. Winter	2817 Dean Boulevard, Minneapolis.
Mississippi	Mrs. Edward McGehee	Como.
Missouri	Mrs. B. F. Bush	Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis.
Montana	Mrs. Tyler B. Thompson	Missoula.
Nebraska	Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova	308 Fraternity Building, Lincoln, Nebr.
Nevada	Mrs. Pearis Buckner Ellis	Carson City.
New Hampshire	Mrs. Mary I. Wood	Post Office Drawer 88, Portsmouth.
New Jersey	Mrs. Charles W. Stockton	165 Market Street, Newark.
New Mexico	Miss Jessie Massie	Santa Fe.
New York	Mrs. Wm. Grant Brown	Hotel Astor, 2350 Broadway, New York.
North Carolina	Mrs. Eugene Reilly	Charlotte.
North Dakota	Mrs. Fred L. Conklin	338 Federal Building, Bismarck.
Ohio	Miss Belle Sherwin (acting State chairman).	Statehouse, Columbus.
Oklahoma	Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson	518 East Osage Street, Nowata.
Oregon	Mrs. Charles H. Castner	Hood River.
Pennsylvania	Mrs. J. Willis Martin	1607 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rhode Island	Mrs. Rush Sturges	Statehouse annex, Providence.

State Chairmen of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense—Continued.

State.	Chairman.	Address.
South Carolina	Mrs. F. Louise Mayes	Greenville.
South Dakota	Dr. Helen S. Peabody	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	Mrs. George W. Denney	Knoxville.
Texas	Mrs. Fred Fleming	1934 North Carroll Avenue, Dallas.
Utah	Mrs. W. N. Williams	Bishop Building, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Mrs. John E. Weeks	93 Maple Street, Middlebury.
Virginia	Mrs. B. B. Munford	503 East Grace Street, Richmond.
Washington	Mrs. J. S. McKee	Hoquiam.
West Virginia	Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran	1016 Market Street, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	Mrs. Henry H. Morgan	Statehouse, Madison.
Wyoming	Mrs. R. A. Morton	Cheyenne.
Alaska	Mrs. Thomas J. Donohoe	Valdez.
Honolulu	Mrs. John M. Dowsett	Box 555.
Porto Rico	Mrs. Peter J. Hamilton	United States District Court, San Juan.

OPPORTUNITIES IN WAR WORK FOR WOMEN.

(At present the ruling of the War Department states that *relatives of men in the United States Service can not obtain passports.* For information concerning passports apply to Bureau of Citizenship, 1423 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C.)

NOTE.—The following list is suggestive of opportunities for trained women in war work. Emphasis has been laid upon government work, and relief work under large organizations. No attempt has been made to list opportunities in commercial lines, nor to make a survey of work that is primarily local and volunteer. New openings are developing rapidly.

AVIATION.—The Government is not accepting women in aviation.

AMERICANIZATION.—Usually volunteer work, except for experienced workers. Many are needed for canvassing and making surveys; teachers of English and civics to foreigners; speakers before foreign audiences, etc. Refer to local branches of organizations doing Americanization work, or State Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, or Dr. H. H. Wheaton, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

CANTEEN—*In United States.*—Volunteer work in railroad stations and clubs for soldiers and sailors; under the American Red Cross, National League for Woman's Service, and other organizations.

Abroad.—Under Young Men's Christian Association and Red Cross. For Y. M. C. A. candidates must be between the ages of 30 and 45. Under no circumstances will anyone under 26 years of age be considered. No salaries are paid. For particulars, write to the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., 124 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York City, N. Y.

For Red Cross canteen work, applicants must be between 28 and 40 years of age, and must speak French well. Services are volunteer, and it is desired that expenses be paid. A contract for minimum term of six months' service must be signed. Applications should be made to the Personnel Bureau of the Red Cross, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

CHAUFFEURS—*In United States.*—Volunteer work with local branches of organizations conducting war relief work.

Abroad.—Refer to American Red Cross Motor Corps, or other organizations doing relief work abroad. Work is volunteer; all expenses must be paid, and usually cars must be donated by workers.

CLERKS.—Refer to United States Civil Service Commission: Stenographers, typists, index and catalogue clerks, clerks qualified in business administration, schedule clerks, statistical clerks, draftsmen, junior accountants, munition plant clerks, statistical machine operators, map colorists, law clerks, multigraph operators, accountants, clerks qualified in modern languages, calculating machine operators, computers, editing and abstracting clerks, bookmaking and proof reading, finger print classifiers. Salaries range from $750 to $1,800 a year.

DIETITIANS.—*In United States.*—Refer to local branch of Food Administration, or local hospitals.

Abroad.—Refer to American Red Cross, Personnel Bureau, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y., or Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, president Le Bien Etre du Blesse, 360 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., (Volunteer.)

ENTERTAINERS.—Volunteer work with local organizations providing entertainment in cantonments. Refer to local Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense.

FACTORY AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL WORKERS.—Refer to U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Division, or Civil Service Commission.

FARMERS.—Refer to Woman's Land Army, 32 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; United States Department of Agriculture; State Food Administration; Director of Extension Work, State College of Agriculture; Statehome Demonstration agent, State College of Agriculture. Specialists in Agricultural Economics, refer to United States Civil Service.

Farm work abroad.—Refer to Americanization Committee on Devastated France, 16 East Thirty-ninth street, New York, N. Y. Requirements: Knowledge of French and experience in farm work.

LIBRARIANS.—Application for position of librarian in cantonment hospital libraries are received by Miss Caroline Webster, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Applications from others than trained workers are being considered

For work in cantonment libraries refer to American Library Association, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. For indexing and cataloguing in government offices refer to Civil Service Commission.

MATRONS.—Refer to Young Woman's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Matrons in hostess houses.

Or—

Committee on Protective Work for Girls, Commission on Training Camps Activities, Nineteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C. Work: Matron in detention homes in communities near military camps.

NURSES.—Army Nurse Corps. *Requirements.*—Graduation from recognized hospital; age, 21 to 45 years. Applications should be made to Miss Dora Thompson, Army Nurse Corps, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Department of Nursing.—Requirements for work abroad in military hospitals: Graduate of school for nurses; in States where registration is provided for by law an applicant, to be eligible for enrollment, must be registered. She must be between 23 and 40 years of age. Nurses desiring to enroll for service should apply to secretary of nearest local committee for application blanks, or to Miss Jane A. Delano, Director, Department of Nursing, Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Nurses' Aides.—Volunteer work in canteen and children's bureau abroad; sometimes expenses are paid, sometimes the applicants provide expenses. Requirements: Between 25 and 35 years of age; preliminary course in elementary hygiene and home care of the sick, and preparation of not less than 72 hours in a hospital approved by Red Cross. *Very small number has been sent.* Applications should be made to Department of Nursing, Red Cross Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

PHYSICIANS.—Refer to: American Woman's Hospital, 637 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

PUBLICITY EXPERTS.—Positions as publicity directors of war organizations are largely volunteer. Refer to local branches of such organizations. Note.—The woman editor of the woman's page of a large New York newspaper has been making up statistics from a questionnaire sent out to a large number of newspaper women. She states as a result of this questionnaire and of inquiries made to editors that newspaper work for women has been decreased since the beginning of the war, despite the number of newspaper men in active war service. War news has cut the space available for local news to such an extent that fewer reporters, and those of a type who can cover every sort of story at any hour, are being placed. On most newspapers this means that men are employed in preference to women.

Abroad.—Few newspapers and magazines are sending women abroad. Those who go are working as free lances.

RECONSTRUCTION AIDES.—Refer to: Miss Marguerite Sanderson, supervisor Reconstruction Aides, Surgeon General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C. Work: Special massage, orthopedic care of wounded soldiers. Requirements: Graduation from School of Physical Training, and special course in reconstruction. Paid.

REGISTRARS.—Schools Section of Signal Corps. Work: Office management and keeper of school records. Apply to Civil Service Commission.

SCIENTISTS.—Refer to: Civil Service Commission for work under Government. Work: Assistant in fermentation mycology, bacteriologists, assistant in forest pathology, laboratory aid in agriculture, physical laboratorian, plant pathologist, preparator in nematology, laboratory cooking studies, assistant physicist, sanitary bacteriologist, specialist in food research, geologic aid, etc. or General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense.

Bacteriologists for work in cantonment laboratories.—Requirements: Good practical knowledge of clinical pathology and diagnostic bacteriology. Application should be made at office of Surgeon General, Washington, D. C.

SECRET SERVICE.—The Department of Justice has on very few occasions appointed women to its investigative forces, in special cases. About 15,000 applications are on file, among which are those of about 200 women.

SECRETARIES—*Industrial.*—Young Woman's Christian Association, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Requirements: Knowledge of industrial conditions and personality to which girls will quickly respond. Paid.

Welfare executive.—Apply to Civil Service Commission.

SOCIAL WELFARE WORK—*In United States.*—Refer to: American Red Cross, local branch, Department of Civilian Relief. Work: Assisting families of soldiers. Many volunteers needed. A few paid positions for experienced workers.

Or—

Committee on protective work for girls.—Commission on Training Camp Activities, Nineteenth and G Streets, Washington, D. C. Work: Paid positions as field agents, probation officers, supervisors of dance halls, etc. Requirements: Previous training in social work. Volunteers also needed.

Or—

Woman's Division, Industrial Service Section, War Department, 1334 F Street, Washington, D. C. Work: Welfare supervisors of women workers in munition plants. Paid.

Or—

Local Y. M. C. A. Community work in camp cities.

Or—

Local Y. W. C. A. Headquarters, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Directors of girls' clubs, and in hostess houses in camp communities. Both paid and volunteer.

Or—

Local branch of Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. Work: Volunteer work with children, as "Home Health Volunteers."

Abroad.—Refer to: *Y. W. C. A.* Applicants must be 30 years of age or over, and have a speaking knowledge of French, must have had definite connection and experience with Y. W. C. A. Work: Cafeteria directors, recreation leaders, and secretaries whose experience has been with student and professional women here, to work with American women and girls who have gone over, and with French women and girls in munition centers. For particulars apply to War Council, Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Or—

American Red Cross.—Candidates must be between 30 and 50 years of age, and must have had training in social service or its equivalent in experience. Must speak French well. Expenses and small salary paid, or volunteer. Contract for one year's service wherever assigned, must be signed.

Or—

American Society of Friends.—Applicants must be willing to sign for one year, work without salary, and probably pay own expenses. Qualifications: Speaking knowledge of French, training in social work, nursing, or experience in care of children. Apply for information to Vincent P. Nicholson, Assistant Secretary, American Friends' Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or Miss Anna L. Curtis, 21 East Fifteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Or—

Committee for the care of French mothers.—Work: Social work with French families. Requirements: Good education, ability to pay expenses, some knowledge of French, 4–10 months of preparation. Apply to Committee for Care of French Mothers, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SPEAKERS.—Usually volunteer. Work: Speaking on war topics, for Liberty Loan campaigns, etc. Apply to State Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, or Speaker's Division, local Association of Collegiate Alumnæ.

STENOGRAPHERS.—*In United States.*—See yeomen. For work in Government offices, apply to Civil Service Commission.

Abroad.

American Red Cross.—Must be between 28 and 40 years of age, experienced, and willing to sign one year's contract. Small salary. Apply to Personnel Bureau of Red Cross, Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

TEACHERS.—Work: Patriotic educational work in their own schools. Refer to United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., or Division on Civic and Educational Cooperation, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C., or Committee on Educational Propaganda, Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS OF HOME ECONOMICS.—Refer to: Dr. Charles S. Langworthy, Home Economics Director of the U. S.
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or
Food Administration, Washington, D. C.;
United States Civil Service Commission;
Y. W. C. A., 500 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. Work: Cafeteria management. Age, 30 to 50.

TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING. See *Reconstruction aides.*

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—In United States. Refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission. (Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies provide training schools for recruits. For information refer to respective companies.)

Abroad.

Refer to: Chief Signal Office, 1327 F Street NW., Washington, D. C. Requirements: 25 years of age or over. Must be able to speak French *fluently.* Need not be experienced in telephone work when they apply. Must sign for period of war.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS, WIRELESS.—Refer to: Women's Radio Corps, U. S. A., Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, New York. The Government is not accepting women wireless operators at present.

TRANSLATORS.—Limited number needed. Refer to: War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.; War College, Washington, D. C.; Postal Censorship, 641 Washington Street, New York City, N. Y. Requirements: Expert knowledge of modern languages.

For positions as clerks qualified in modern languages, refer to: Civil Service Commission.

YEOMEN.—Refer to local Naval Reserve and Enrollment Office. Work: Expert stenography.

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